The Centre Reporter.

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SCHLEY AT SANTIAGO

HAS REDUCED THE FORTS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR.

A Big Battle Hourly Expected.—Schley has Silenced the Forts and Now Wants to Get at the Spanish Fleet Inside.

A special dispatch from Santiago to Cape Haiten received late last night, states that great events are hourly expected. Sampson has joined Schley, and the insurgents are gathering on the hills. The dispatch aiso confirms the report of Schley's battle on Monday.

On Monday Schley engaged Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor at Santiago. The battle lasted from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inside the entrance was seen the Christobol Colon, one of the war ships of Cervera's fleet, stripped for action. As the American fleet sailed up in battle line the forts and the Spanish vessel opened fire. The latter immediately became a target for our ships, and she withdrew to safety behind the hills at once. The fleet directed its fire at the forts. A terrific fire was kept up against Morro, Socapa and Punta Gordo forts. The enormous projectiles of our fleet did tremendous damage to the defenses of the harbor. The masonry on Socapa and and Morro was battered almost into dust and the forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be seen flying to safety behind the hills. The Spanish batteries ceased firing in twenty minutes. The number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side must be enormous, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely. The damage done to the fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought there has been any killed or wounded.

It is expected that Schley and Sampson will force the harbor and engage the Spanish fleet inside and destroy it. The Spanish fleet is inside and will not be allowed to come out.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

Commodore Schley officially reported to the Navy Department that he had seen Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor.

Advices received at Kingston from Cuban sources also show that Cervera is bottled up in Santiago harbor.

Naval officials hope to capture Cervera's ships in Santiago harbor. Troops may be sent there to operate in conjunction with the fleet.

Admiral Sampson's squadron is now at Key West, where, it is stated, it is in position to quickly confront the Spanish fleet wherever it may turn up.

Havana reports say a big ship from Barcelona with arms and food ran the blockade and made port at Nuevitas.

Cardenas Harbor has been closed by the Spaniards with obstructions.

Mr. McKinley, on returning from his visit to Camp Alger on Saturday, expressed great dissatisfaction with the unpreparedness of the troops for the service for which they have been enlisted. His words seemed to indicate that he was desirous that the movement to occupy Porto Rico be begun this week, in advance of the occupation of Cuba.

Enlistments in the regular army are so slow it is believed that the project of raising it to its maximum strength of 62,000 will have to be abandoned. There is little expectation now of getting it above 40,000.

Several deaths from pneumonia have occurred at Chickamauga. The heat, too, is beginning to tell.

General orders No. 100, of April 24, 1863, comprising instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, have been reissued. They were prepared by Francis Lieber, LL. D., and were adopted by both France and Prussia in the war of 1870-71.

It seems probable that W. J. Bryan will not get a regiment to command. Nebraska's quota under the second call for troops will be scarcely more than enough to fill the deficiencies in the regiments already in the field.

Major-Gen. Snowden, commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has accepted the colonelcy of John Wanamaker's regiment. The equipping of the regiment has cost Mr. Wanamaker $125,000.

The First, Twenty-second and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers probably will be used to man the forts around New York.

The United States cruiser Columbia and the British tramp steamship Foscolia came into collision on Fire Island Saturday night. The merchantman sank. Her crew of twenty-one was saved by the cruiser. The Columbia was nearly cut in two aft, and will be under repairs for a month. She is in the Brooklyn Navy yard.

The cruiser Harvard reached Kingston with steering gear out of order. Coaled and repaired.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror has reached San Juan de Porto Rico safe, but with boilers still out of order.

A United States Secret Service agent has secured from a house in Montreal occupied by the members of the late Spanish Legation in Washington a letter containing a list of Spanish spies in the United States. Chief Joseph Kellert, of the Montreal Detective Bureau, has been arrested at the instance of the Spaniards. He denies having taken the letter.

Henry Norman, associate editor of the London Chronicle, cabled his paper from Washington that the question of what shall be done with the colonies about to be acquired by the United States has not been decided, and that the question is the most momentous one the country has had to decide for a century.

A despatch from Hongkong, reports that Aguinaldo, the Philippine rebel chief, rejected the Spanish overtures to join them in repelling the Americans.

President Faure declared in a speech at Etienne that France is resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality.

The Spanish Government decided to buy large quantities of war materials and to prohibit the exportation of silver coin. It probably will declare sulphur contraband of war.

The War Revenue bill will probably pass the Senate this week.

Charles H. Thrall says Havana has a plentiful supply of food, and that it is for sale at moderate prices fixed by the Government. Systematic cultivation is being carried on, he says, and there is small probability of reducing the city by starvation.

CERVERA'S PLANS UPSET.

Spanish Admiral had Expected to Go to San Juan for Coal.—Now Bottled.

Everybody knows now that Spain's flying squadron, four splendid cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, is imprisoned in Santiago harbor. This fact has been known at Key West 48 hours and the speculation now is over the disposition of the Spaniards, whether they will be blockaded or the forts reduced and the vessels compelled to fight.

In the latter case there can be but one result, for Commodore Schley has some of the finest ships in the world, and could in a few days be reinforced by other powerful warships. It would be foolhardiness on the part of Cervera to offer battle.

An interesting story remains to be told of the reasons which led Cervera to Santiago and of the way in which he was hemmed in. It is now known that when the Spanish admiral sailed for the West Indies he expected to enter San Juan de Porto Rico for coal and supplies.

On touching at Curacoa for news his plans were upset by the receipt of dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the San Juan fortifications and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of the harbor of Cienfuegos is not known, but the American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter place.

It is certain that Cervera could not have escaped from Santiago without being discovered for the American scouts had been prowling about the port for ten days, and other scouts had not been far away. Practically Santiago has been blockaded for that length of time. Cervera's coal ship, which followed him from Curacoa to Santiago, was captured Wednesday of last week, and at the very moment when the queen regent was cabling her congratulations, the coils were tightening about him.

The War Governor's Grave.

At Bellefonte Memorial Day was observed with appropriate services. There was a large street parade and the oration was delivered by the Rev. W. A. Stephens. Services were held over the grave of the war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, and an address made by Col. J. L. Spangler. Among the many beautiful floral tributes which adorned the grave of the war Governor was one sent from the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, of Philadelphia.

G. A. R. Encampment, Oil City.

For the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, to be held at Oil City, Pa., June 8 and 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations in Pennsylvania on June 4 to 8, to Oil City and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, good to return until June 11, inclusive. june2-2t

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad 1898 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue the 1898 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal summer resorts of Eastern America, with the routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

It is bound in a handsome and striking cover, in colors, and contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. It is also profusely illustrated with fine halftone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents. may26-2t

Bombs in the Oregon's Coal.—Cleared for Action a Dozen Times.

It is reported that while the ship was coaling at Rio Janeiro 30 dynamite bombs were found in the coal. The Brazilian Government guards, who were on duty, and who seemed very friendly to the Americans, found some of the bombs, and the Oregon's crew found the others. By a miracle none exploded. The Oregon took on 3000 tons of coal at Rio.

One officer speaks of the long trip as really uneventful. At no time were they at all alarmed about the Spanish fleet. "If, however," he said, "the fleet had attacked us we would not have been afraid to have handled them and, though they might have licked us, the country would have had no reason to be ashamed of our showing. We cleared for action I suppose a dozen times. We cleared whenever we sighted smoke on the horizon, and were really ready for anything that came along. We had no occasion to burn any powder. We are all in good condition and hope we are in time to help out. We can't talk about orders yet."

How to Make an American Flag.

This is a great year for flags, and for the benefit of those who wish to try their hand in making one the following correct dimensions are given. The width of a flag is ten-nineteenths. or just a little more than half its length. The blue part covers four-tenths, or two-fifths, of the entire length and to the bottom of the fourth red stripe in width. It is not necessary to say that there are thirteen stripes, but it is a fact which everybody does not know without looking that the two outside stripes are red. Forty-five of our stars are required to represent the units of our Union and they are arranged in six alternating rows of eight and seven stars respectfully. Many of the little flags on the market are incorrectly made, both as to proportions and number of stars, but the above is the recognized official recipe of our national ensign.

The Oath the Soldiers Take.

The following is the oath of allegiance to the United States, as taken by the National guardsmen and others volunteering for service in the present war: I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whatsoever, and will obey the orders of the President and of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and articles of war, so help me God."

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

In Wayne twp., Lester, son of Geo. Clemens, aged 4 years.

In Wayne twp., James E. Gilliland, aged 76 years.

In Lewistown, Elizabeth Ruble, age 60 years.

In Newton Hamilton, Emery Shaver, aged 35 years.

Republican State Convention, Harrisburg.

For the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, June 1 to 3, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on May 31 to June 2, inclusive, from stations in Pennsylvania to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents) good to return until June 6, inclusive.

The human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE ENORMOUS DAILY EXPENSE OF THE WAR.

The Hesitating Policy of the Administration Since the War Began.—Loss of Life and Property Must be Expected.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The administration several days ago announced its belief that the Spanish fleet was cooped up in the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, and that Commodore Schley with his strong fleet was at the mouth of that harbor, and both have been daily reiterated. But the administration has thrown doubts upon its own confidence in its announced belief by failing to order the invasion of Cuba. Steamers enough to carry 30,000 men to Cuba are at Key West, Tampa and nearby points, under government charter, at an expense of something like $30,000 a day, and the troops are also ready to embark at an hours notice. But no order has been given, although it had been officially stated that the invasion of Cuba would be ordered the hour it became absolutely certain that the Spanish fleet was where it could not interfere. It it is on the inside of Santiago harbor and Schley is on the outside, it could not interfere. But is it there? The man who can answer that question knows more than the whole administration outfit. Everybody hopes, but nobody seems to know. Schley spent two days watching the mouth of another Cuban harbor, last week, under the impression that the Spanish fleet was inside. His mistake has made him cautious about making positive statements. That is why he has not gone further up to this time than to say that he believes, from information that he had received from insurgents and others that the fleet is inside of the harbor at Santiago, before the mouth of which he is now watching. He has been instructed to find out to a certainty.

Two more prominent ex-confederates have been given generals commissions by Mr. McKinley—ex-Senator Butler, of S. C., major general, and ex-Congressman and ex-Governor Oates, of Alabama, Brigadier General—and it is stated at the War Department that several more will be similarly honored this week.

Senator Cockrell, in a strong speech in favor of coining the seigniorage of the silver bullion owned by the government and of issuing greenbacks instead of bonds, said: "Sacrifices must be made in this war. 200,000 men have been taken from the industrial pursuits of the country, and are engaged in waste and destruction. War is waste. War creates loss and destruction. All the people should bear the burdens alike. Sacrifices must be made, but we cannot lighten the burdens or prevent the losses of the war by an issue of bonds." After ridiculing the calling of the proposed issue of bonds "a popular loan," and characterizing it as a "fraud and a fake on the very face of it," Senator Cockrell said: "The golden opportunity of the bankers and the bond holders has come, and now they rush in for more bonds in order that they may more securely fasten the single gold standard on the country. We want the war carried on, for we believe it to be a humane and just war. We feel some responsibility for having forced the war upon the country. But we are patriotic. We are not demanding the substitution of the bimetallic system, but we are asking that instead of bonds. I shall vote against any bill that contains a provision for interest bearing bonds."

Senator Gorman said in his speech on the proposition to coin the silver seigniorage. "In my judgment it would be unwise—it would be fruitless, to attempt to push that question to the front while the country has the Spanish army and navy to confront. That is a question we ought to fight out in a time of peace. I have always been a partisan. I have voted for my party even when some of its candidates did not quite meet my approval. But in a crisis like this I do not know my party. I know only the highest interests of my country. Knowing how sharp is the political division upon this proposition, I cannot vote for it at this time, no matter how just it may be in the abstract, or as a proposition standing alone." Senator Gorman supported the proposition to issue bonds, because he said no war had ever been conducted without an issue of bonds, and because he believed that if the bill failed to provide for an issue of bonds, Mr. McKinley would issue them under the law of 1875, just as Mr. Cleveland did.

It begins to look as though Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, otherwise known as the Czar of the House, had a big dose of humble pie to swallow. He played the autocrat just once too often, when he undertook to go against Mr. Mckinley and nine-tenths or more of his party on the annexation question. He was given more than a week in which to escape this dose of humble pie, but he had succeeded so often in having his own way regardless of what others thought, that he neglected to take advantage of it by signifying his willingness to vote for a special rule from the Committee on Rules setting a time for the House to vote on the annexation resolution. Then Mr. McKinley got mad, and under his direction Gen. Grosvenor secured the signitures of more than three-fourths of the Republican members of the House to a request for a caucus to demand the desired rule. Then the ultimatum was served on the Czar. He was notified that he could eat his humble pie by voting for that rule at once, or he could wait to have it crammed down his throat by a party caucus; but eat it he must.

Gen. Beaver Faints While Addressing a Presbyterian General Assembly.

At Winona Lake, Ind., ex-Governor Beaver figured as the chief personage in a most impressive event in the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, on Thursday last, which was celebrating the 250th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

The last speaker on the afternoon program was the former Governor of this state. In closing he remarked feelingly, pointing to the national emblem, that he had lately seen Federal and former Confederate generals marching under the same banner.

General Beaver grew pale and almost fell to the platform; but, grasping the pulpit, he exclaimed:

"God speed the day when the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches shall unite to carry forward the gospel of the Son of God, as former national foes have united, North and South, to carry freedom to the ends of the earth!"

The effort proved too much for the Pennsylvania veteran, and he sank back fainting into a chair.

The scene caused considerable excitement, and order was only restored by the announcement that General Beaver had recovered.

The Weather Outlook in Advance.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 2 to 6, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about June 7, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 8th, great central valleys 9th to 11th, eastern states 12th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 7, great central valleys 9th, eastern states 11th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern states 14th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., June 13 will average below in the northern, above in the southern and about normal on the Pacific slope states. During the week just mentioned the principal rains of the month will occur and a great fall in temperature in the northern states.

The third storm wave of June will reach the Pacific coast about 12th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 18th

Temperature of June will average below in northern, above in southern and about normal in Pacific slope states. The coldest part of the month will be from 9th to 22nd, the first and last part of the month averaging above normal. The most severe storms in the northern states will occur not far from 6th to 29th.

Most rainfall for Jnne in the northern states will fall west of the Mississippi. Farther east a serious drouth will occur. June temperature of the southern states will be from about to below normal, coolest on the Atlantic coast and warmer westward. Rainfall of the southern states will be from about on the Atlantic coast to below in Texas, decreasing from the Atlantic to the foot hills of the Rockies with more rain in the whole Rockey mountain country.

The injurious drouth of this month will occur in the northeastern states, including the lakes and Ohio valley. Drouth in the southern states will be in spots and most serious west of the Mississippi river.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., writes: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

UNCLE SAM SPEAKS.

By gum! that blamed Cerveral!
I wonder where he's at,
I never hev' had anything
Ter puzzle me like that!

Sometimes he's been ter Martinique,
Sometimes to Curacao;
But just where that cuss is to-night
Nobody seems ter know!

Some say at Santiago
He's fixin' up a plan;
Some say he's in the Wind'ard,
And some the Yucatan.

I've heard 'em hintin' now that we
Don't know what we're about.
By gum! this Board o' Strategy
Is sorter petered out.

An' while I sit here thinkin',
Cervera's standing pat.
By gum! I'll send fer Dewey
To find out where he's at!

—N. Y. Herald.

Is the showery spell over? hope so.

Live, so you can look honest men in the face.

Not much serious sickness on this side the county.

The wheat in many fields shows an inclination to lodge.

Some farmers will finish their corn-planting this week.

Isaac Thomas, of Bellefonte, has obtained a pension, $8.

Samuel Zimmerman, of Milesburg, gets an increase of pension, $6 to $8.

Hay may be cheap this year judging from the present crop prospect.

Cervera if not a fighter, will become famous as the immortal "Where Is He."

When wheat falls bread is slow to drop; when wheat goes up, bread keeps pace.

Smith & Crawford's store, at the station, has an improvement in a new front porch.

Tuesday and Wednesday were the first real summer days, save that the nights were a little cool.

The month of may had sixteen days with showers. In all there were 24 days cloudy or partly cloudy.

Counterfeit coin has been noticed in localities on this side well on to two years and getting plentier all along.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday June 5: At Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; at St. Johns church, 7 p. m.; at Georges valley, at 2 p. m.

Read the new ad. of Benner, of The Star store, for low prices. Fred Christine will be found there ready to give customers obliging attention.

An interesting question is now troubling some, whether the heavy interest tax is to fall on the renters or the landlords and will rents be raised?

Recent deaths in Union county, Lavina Yoder, at Forest Hill, age 58; at Hartleton, Crissy Hoffman, age 86; in Lewisburg, Joseph Hess, age 71.

A Mr. Royer, of the west end of Brush valley, is putting up for himself a house and stable on the lot back of Hemphill's, near the pic-nic ground.

Decoration Day orations were delivered by W. C. Heinle, esq., at Stormstown; Al. Dale, esq., at Pinegrove, and W. Harrison Walker, esq., at Rebersburg.

With many farmers work has been greatly delayed by frequent rain showers within the past three weeks, interfering with planting corn and potatoes as well as with plowing.

Joseph Strode died at his home at Strode's Mills, Mifflin county, on the 18, last month. He was aged 82 years, and was postmaster a longer period of time than any man in the United States. He was postmaster at Strodes Mills fifty-five years.

The central figure in the history making which is going on these days undoubtedly is Admiral George Dewey, and the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," in furnishing as a supplement to its edition, last Saturday, a fine art picture of the Admiral and his fleet, has struck a popular chord.

The other day Robert, a young son of John S. Fisher, esq., of Indiana, while playing with a quarter dollar, placed it in his mouth and swallowed it. The coin lodged in his throat and for a while choked him badly. A doctor was called and the quarter was forced into his stomach. The little boy is now getting along all right.

An exchange laughs at the idea that Holland's submarine torpedo boat can remain under water as long as one hour, and in the same paragraph remarks that Spain has about eleven boats over in Manila bay that have been under water nearly three weeks and there isn't even a bubble on the surface to indicate that they are coming up.

Aaron Luckenbach writes the Reporter from Boone county, Neb., May 28: We have had very wet in Nebraska, the last three weeks; corn is not near all planted yet and what is planted is near all up. Small grain looks fine and I think we will have a good crop this year again.

OFF FOR MANILA.

Army Now Under Sail for the Philippines.

ESCORT TO GOLDEN GATE

Scores of Vessels Go With the Transports to the Ocean—Due at Honolulu in Six Days—The Three Transports Have on Board Close to 2,500 Men and the Expedition Is Under Gen. Anderson.

A San Francisco special says that start was made for Manila late Wednesday afternoon, and the first American Army to sail for foreign shore is now on the broad Pacific.

At 4 o'clock Brig. Gen. Anderson signaled from the Australia for the City of Pekin and the City of Sydney to get under way. The signal was seen from the shore, and the waiting crowds commenced to cheer wildly They knew what it meant as well as the sea Captains for whom the signal was intended.

No time was lost on board the transports. The crews worked with a will, and in a short time the anchors were up and the vessels were under way. Then the 2,500 soldiers who had been impatiently awaiting the signal to start, let themselves loose. They climbed to the rigging and swarmed all over the big ships, shouting and cheering like mad.

The bay was alive with small craft of every description, and huge ferryboats were pressed into service to accommodate the eager crowds and carry them to the head of the Golden Gate, that a last farewell might be said. The big transports steamed slowly along the water front, and the crowd on shore raced along to keep them in sight. The noise made by patriotic citizens on sea and shore was something terrific. Every steam whistle in the city appeared to be blowing, cannons were fired, and the din lasted for fully half an hour.

Alcatraz Fires a Salute.

As the Australia passed Alcatraz Island in the lead of the other ships, the battery of United States artillery stationed there fired a salute to Gen. Anderson. The colors were dipped in recognition, and the steamships sounded their sirens. The boats, small and large, followed as the transports moved slowly forward, and not until the heavy swells of the Pacific were encountered did they turn back.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the vessels entered the ocean, and the sun glinting over the sea gave the departing soldiers a vast view of the country to fight for the honor of which they were sailing over 6,000 miles.

When last seen the transport fleet was steaming slowly to the southwest. After the pilots were dropped the vessels went ahead at full speed, and in six days, if all goes well, they will enter Honolulu harbor and join the Charleston. The strain of expectancy during the past few days has been severe on both soldiers and citizens, and after the noisy demonstration the townspeople felt relieved that it was all over.

The three transports carried close on to 2,500 men. The expedition, which is under command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, consists of four companies of regulars, under command of Maj. Robe; the First Regiment of California Volunteers, Col. Smith; the First Regiment Oregon Volunteers, Col. Summers; a battalion of fifty heavy artillery, Maj. Gary; about 100 sailors and eleven naval officers.

Big Cargo for Dewey's Fleet.

The fleet is loaded with supplies to last a year, and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Dewey's fleet. It is not probable any more troops will be dispatched before another week. The Zealandia is being prepared to carry soldiers, but no other transports are in port.

It is thought the fleet will not keep company with the Charleston after leaving Honolulu. They all carry enough coal to steam at full speed from Honolulu to Manila, while the Charleston in order to economize coal, will not go faster than ten knots an hour. If the transports do not wait for the cruiser, they may be expected to arrive at Manila about June 20.

A FLEET OF 77 SHIPS

Now Assembled Around Cuba—They Keep Up the Blockade.

Seventy-seven men-of-war now inclose Cuba in a circle of high-powered guns. These vessels are all under the command of Admiral Sampson and form the strongest fleet ever assembled by the United States government.

The line of battle can be increased to seven battle ships and armored cruisers, of which the Brooklyn, the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Texas are with Commodore Schley off Santiago de Cuba. The New York and the Indiana are with Admiral Sampson off the northern coast of Cuba, and the Oregon is at Key West preparatory to joining Sampson.

Besides these armor-clads defensive work and offensive work, too, are placed upon the monitors Amphitrite, Puritan, Terror and Miantonomoh, which are also off the northwestern coast of Cuba. Between Cardenas and Cienfuegos are the ships of Commodore Watson's blockading squadron, which include cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, revenue cutters, auxiliary cruisers and converted yachts and tugs.

Secretary Long is proud of the fleet which has been gathered in so short a time, and no fears are entertained but that the blockade will be continued.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chamberlain's recent Birmingham speech was criticised in the House of Commons by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, and Michael Davitt, the Irish leader.

Prince Henry of Prussia paid an important visit to the Emperor of China in his palace at Pekin.

A package containing $100,000 was stolen from a car of a French express.

The make-up of a new Peruvian cabinet is announced from Lima.

Three nuns were killed and three are missing because of a fire in a French Catholic Hospital at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

In the House of Lords the earl of Kimberley made an indirect attack upon the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with regard to the possible alliance of England with this country.

"Swift Water Bill," a Klondike gambler, was drowned with two women and a second man by the breaking of the ice near Lake Bennett.

Edward Struschke, a member of the Austrian Reichstag, says that a majority of Austrians would like to see the United States victorious over Spain.

THE NEWS.

A war conference was held at the White House, at which, it is stated, a decision was reached to attack Havana at once with a crushing force of troops.

Commodore Schley, whose squadron is off Santiago de Cuba, sent a cablegram to the Navy Department, from the language of which it is inferred that he is sure Cervera's fleet is bottled up at Santiago.

An unconfirmed dispatch from Manila, sent to Madrid, states that the cruiser Baltimore has been disabled by an explosion.

In the Spanish Senate a speaker advised that privateering be taken up, and it is said that the government will impress into service as auxiliary cruisers all steamers above 1,000 tons.

A dispatch from Madrid says that revolution is feared as a result of dissentions among liberal leaders, and the Queen Regent has been advised to prepare to fly.

A bill has been introduced into Congress allowing double pay for enlisted men ordered to serve outside the United States.

One hundred and eighteen thousand men have been mustered in on the first call for volunteers, 4,000 more are ready, and Adjutant-General Corbin will now turn his attention to the second call for 75,000.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order that contractors of supplies must not put mottoes on their goods. This was brought about by a St. Louis contractor of hard tack, who stamped on each cake the words, "Remember the Maine!" It is understood that the Secretary of War will issue a similar order.

The Spanish Senate voted congratulations to Admiral Cervera upon his arrival at Santiago.

Spanish reports state that American vessels bombarded Guantanamo, Cuba, but were repulsed.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops are reported to be embarking at Barcelona for the Philippines.

One hundred and four thousand volunteers are now mustered into the United States Army and the delinquent States may not be permitted to fill their quotas.

The invasion of Cuba is more likely to begin, it is stated, from Key West, instead of Tampa, in view of the shorter distance to Cuba.

Part of the troops assigned for coast defense will be used to garrison forts and the remainder will be encamped at Hempstead, L. I., and Sea Girt, N. J.

The Navy Department in Washington issued a bulletin to the effect that there was no truth in the published statement concerning an engagement off St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti.

The new Spanish ministry, it is stated in Madrid, has determined to send out at once the formidable reserve squadron at Cadiz.

The Spanish steamer Montserrat, alleged to have "thrice run the Cuban blockade," has returned to Spain. Her captain was given a rousing reception at Madrid.

W. G. Bowen, one of the most prominent lawyers in Cotulla, Tex., was murdered. As he was returning to his home, about 10 o'clock, he was shot twice in the back, not over twenty steps from his house. No clue to the perpetrator has been found. If caught the assassin will probably be lynched.

RACE TO MANILA.

This is Indicated by Recent Developments to Be a Probability.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops, drawn from Catalonia, Alusia, Aragon and Valancia will leave Barcelona for the Philippine Islands.

A Washington special says the cabinet discussed the coming expedition to the Philippines. Statements as to the troops with which General Merritt's force will have to cope were submitted. They range from 5,000 to 20,000 Spanish soldiery, but the conclusion reached was that the number could be successfully counted on as about 10,000 men.

The force already selected to go with General Merritt is believed to be more than adequate to cope with these troops, who are considered to be in none the best condition as to discipline or equipment. If the number is found to be greater, the administration will send as many men as may be wanted to reinforce those about to start with General Merritt.

Advices received at the War Department indicate that the steamer City of Pekin, which is to carry troops and supplies to Manila, will have started on the way from San Francisco by Monday. Over 1,000 men will be aboard her. Following the Pekin will be the steamers City of Sydney and Australia. This work, it is hoped, can be accomplished in a few days, so that the second portion of the expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey will be close in the wake of the first.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered another vessel to be used for transport purposes across the Pacific. This is the Zalandia, of the Ocean Steamship Company, which can carry 800 men.

Up to this time it has been decided to give General Merritt the greater part of the fourteenth infantry, now on the Pacific Coast, the entire eighteenth and twenty-third regiments of infantry, two batteries from the third artillery and four troops of cavalry. The remainder of the expedition will be made up of volunteers. Altogether about 15,000 men will be sent on the first expedition.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Electricity runs a typewriter.
Norway boasts a paper church.
Lord Salisbury owns a $4,000 rug.
Cleveland steamfitters organized.
A London club has a $50,000 carpet.
Chicago coopers struck for an advance.
Japan contains seventeen English newspapers.
Spain has 91,225 professional beggars.
Scotland has 100,000 trade unionists.
Denver unionists want a labor temple.
Detroit German cabinetmakers organized.
The States contain 10,000 union horseshoers.
Chicago boilermakers struck for nine hours.
In China telegraphers get $4.50 per week (gold).
Cleveland unionists want sweat shops exterminated.
Duluth plumbers were conceded the eight-hour day.
New York master horseshoers held a State convention.
At Stevens' Point, Wis., potatoes cost 75 cents a bushel.
Tallapoosa, Ga., is to have a co-operative glass factory.
Dr. Kenny, City Coroner, in his evidence before the licensing commission, attributed a large amount of intemperance which prevails in Dublin, Ireland, to the unsuitable and unsanitary dwellings of the workers.
A rapid increase in business, due to the war, has necessitated an addition being built to the United States Seamless Tube Works at Pittsburg, Pa. The plant is being enlarged by an extension of 100 feet.

INVASION TO BE PUSHED

Important Discussion of the Problems of the Campaign at the White House.

A Council of War Resulted in Definite Plans for Prompt Action Against Cuba and Porto Rico. The Long Postponed Destruction of the Havana Fortifications Will Occur This Week, When an Army of 75,000 Men Will be Landed on Cuban Soil.

Havana is to be taken at once by a combined land and sea attack. This was the most important conclusion reached at a war conference at the White House Thursday, participated in by President McKinley, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, General Miles, Admiral Sicard and Captains Crowninshield and Mahan.

At the conference, which was one of the most important held since war was declared, the entire situation was discussed, and it was decided that the time had arrived for striking a crushing blow to Spanish rule in Cuba. For many reasons, chief among them being the unhealthiness of Cuba at this time of the year, it was determined that the blow should be struck with all the power with which the army and navy are capable.

To carry out the present plan a few more days' delay at the beginning will be necessary, but the campaign will be shortened in the end. There is to be no sending down of a small advance guard of regulars to capture a base of supplies under the guns of the fleet as had at first been contemplated, but the entire invading army is to be moved forward, and soldiers are to be landed in Cuba as rapidly as they can be carried over from Florida in the transports. Every available man is to be sent to the front, and it is probable that not less than 75,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil.

The greatest difficulty which the War Department has encountered has been in securing sufficient transports for the troops. Up to the present time 33 vessels have been obtained, and are all either at Tampa, or within a day's sail of that port. They will carry on an average 1,000 men each, so that it will be necessary for all the transports to make two trips, and some of them to make three.

On the first trip 70,000 men under command of Major-General Shafter will be carried across. In this detachment will be included all of the regulars and most of the volunteers now concentrated at the places of embarkation. While these troops are being carried over and the transports are returning, additional regiments of volunteers will be hurried forward from Chickamauga and Falls Church, so that no time will be lost when the transports return.

It is the purpose of the authorities to land the men as near Havana as possible. While this is going on the vessels of the blockading squadron and of Sampson's fleet will keep as many as possible of the Spanish troops occupied in the batteries along the coast. Then as soon as the army has reached an advantageous position for the attack upon Havana, Sampson's armor-clads will open a bombardment on Morro Castle and the other defenses at Havana harbor, and the attack will be kept up by sea and land until General Blanco is forced to surrender.

Admiral Cervera, with the men-of-war under his command, seems to be surely cooped up in the harbor of Santiago. Information to this effect was cabled to the Navy Department by Commodore Schley.

So certain of the presence of the fleet did Commodore Schley apparently feel in his dispatch to the government he only incidentally mentioned that he had received confirmatory information of this from one of the scouts attached to h's command. The additional information, as was that obtained several days ago, was furnished to the scout by insurgent sympathizers.

Up to this time neither Commodore Schley, nor any man under his command has seen the Spanish men-of war, but the authorities put so much reliance in the honesty of the insurgents that they are thoroughly convinced that the information submitted to the American flag officer is reliable, and all their plans are based upon its truthfulness.

Commodore Schley's dispatch related chiefly to his plans for imprisoning the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago. What these plans are the authorities naturally decline to divulge, but it is known they were the subject of consideration at the White House. This consideration of plans is regarded as indicating that Commodore Schley up to this time has not attempted to reduce the batteries protecting the channel leading to the harbor, nor, in fact, to start any offensive operations.

Secretary Long telegraphed to Commodore Remy, commanding the naval base at Key West, asking if there were any old hulks at that port, and it is understood that the authorities considered a proposition to send these hulks to Santiago and sink them in the channel. This would be an effective means of preventing egress of the Spanish fleet. The authorities say there are no appliances at Santiago to raise wrecks and one American armor-clad could easily prevent any attempt to ship a wrecking outfit there. The insurgents control the surrounding country and it would be impossible to haul appliances overland unless accompanied by a strong force.

INTREPID CAPTAIN CLARK.

He Asked the War Board Not to Tangle Him Up With Instructions.

In connection with the trip of the battle Oregon an interesting story is in circulation at the Navy department which cannot be affirmed, but which illustrates the intrepidity of Captain Clark, commanding that vessel.

Upon his arrival at Rio Janeiro, the war board took under serious consideration the question of protecting the battle ship from the enemy's fleet, then supposed to be awaiting her at some advantageous point. One or two members of the board urged the advisability of sending a squadron to convoy her to Key West, but this was scouted by the majority, and voluminous instructions were sent to Captain Clark in regard to the course which he should take. The reply, which it is said, Captain Clark sent to the department was something like this:

"Please don't tangle me up with instructions. I am not afraid of the whole Spanish fleet."

Apparently the Spaniards are more afraid of the Oregon than that vessel is of them. Although the Oregon is unaccompained on her voyage through the West Indies by a single ship, the Marietta and Nictheroy having been left in Brazilian waters, no attemp has seemingly been made by Admiral Cervera to intercept the American battleship.

Scattered the Troops on Shore.

The government tug Osceola reported at Key West that while cruising along the Cuban coast with the torpedo boat Ericsson Friday afternoon they saw a large body of Spanish soldiers patrolling the shore about eight miles west of Havana. Both boats sent in a fusilade of shots, which scattered the troops, but it is not known if any of the soldiers were killed. The Spaniards did not return the fire.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Two of Millais' pictures, "The Order of Release" and "The Black Brunswicker," were sold on the 30th ult. at Christie's, London, for 5,000 guineas and 2,650 guineas, respectively.

Dr. E. J. Hopkins, "the father of English organists," is in many ways a remarkable man. Dr. Hopkins' fingers have not lost their cunning, though in constant away over the keyboard for 55 years.

William Krupp is the name of the first man in Boston who volunteered to carry a gun in the present war.

OUTBREAK AT MANILA.

Dewey Refused Permission to a German Ship to Land Provisions.

The Navy Department received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, as follows:

Manila, May 20, via Hong Kong, May 24.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Situation unchanged. Strict blockade continued. Great scarcity provisions in Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers, and they will be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor.

Aguinaldo, the rebel commander-in-chief, who was brought here from Hong Kong on the McCulloch, is organizing a force of native cavalry, and may render assistance that may be valuable. DEWEY.

NEW YORK (Special).—A despatch from Manila says that the German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship but that Admiral Dewey refused to permit it. The consul then declared, according to the despatch, that he would force the landing under the protection of two German cruisers, but Admiral Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land the supplies was abandoned.

Another despatch asserts that Admiral Montejo, commander of the Spanish squadron destroyed by Admiral Dewey, is to be court-martial on the charge of cowardice. This dispatch also alleges that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, more recently captured by a boat of the United States fleet as she was entering Manila Bay, is to be shot for not returning the fire of the Americans.

The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce, and meat is exhausted, while all of the canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust the available supply.

The volunteers demanded food, but the Spanish government authorities refused to give it, and riots are threatened.

SOLDIERS IN A WRECK.

One Private of a Missouri Regiment Killed and Two Others Injured.

A passenger train on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad ran into the third section of the military train conveying the First Missouri Volunteers near Rossville, Ga. Private George M. Walker, Company D, was killed. A. Maynard Lane, Company M, Howard Brolaski, Company D, were painfully injured, and other occupants of the train were slightly hurt.

General Boynton, John Jacob Astor and a number of other officers were on the passenger train, but none of them were hurt.

The troop train stopped at a switch because of a block ahead and sent back a flagman. The flagman, it is said, did not get far enough off, and the passenger train could not be prevented from crashing into the rear of the troop train. The engineer and fireman were arrested.

CERVERA' STRATEGY.

His Fleet Gained Time by Sending Rear Guard to Martinique.

The Madrid press and people are elated over the alleged smartness of Admiral Cervera, in sending Admiral Vallamil to Martinique thirty-six hours after the former was well on his way toward Havana. While it was supposed that Vallamil was scouting ahead, he was really the squadron's rearguard, the Spaniards thus gaining invaluable time.

75,000 MORE MEN.

President's Call Will Raise the Volunteers to 200,000.

FOR A RESERVE ARMY.

It is Realized They May Be Wanted and by Taking Time by the Forelock They Will Be Ready for Action in Three or Four Months—The Quota for the Regular Troops is Filling Slowly.

A Washington special says, seventy-five thousand more volunteers are wanted. The President issued his proclamation Wednesday after consulting with Secretary Alger. This means the administration realizes that the war is not over, and that the country must be prepared for the emergencies that threaten. These may not occur, but the administration does not propose to be guilty of any lack of forethought for the future.

The call for the 75,000 additional men will bring the army, when it is fully organized, up to a total of 278,500 men.

The call for troops, although it had been anticipated for several days, was not finally decided upon until Wednesday morning. Its necessity arises out of the enlarged operations forced upon the government by the situation in the Philippines, the sending of a much larger army to Cuba than was at first contemplated, and the proposed military occupation of Porto Rico.

Regular Quota Filling Slowly.

The figures, which show a total of 278,000, are to a large extent misleading. In the first place the quota of 62,000 assigned to the regular army is by no means complete. In fact the enlistment has only been in progress for the last week, and about 5,000 men have thus far been enrolled. Adjt. Gen. Corbin stated that it would probably be three or four months before the 36,000 additional regulars would be secured, and, consequently, this branch of the army will hardly be much larger than its normal strength for some time to come. In addition to this, the entire force of volunteers, including the first call, can hardly be equipped for some time to come, so that the men will not be in actual service.

The demands upon the army for troops to occupy the Philippines has, as is well known, increased far beyond what was anticipated when the war began. In fact, it was not known at that time that any army would be necessary for duty at the Philippines. The Western coast has been almost entirely depopulated of its soldiers, and men from the East will have to be sent to that section to supply the vacancies.

Enlistments Will Be Open.

The proclamation means not only the assembling of a large force of troops, but also the appointment of a number of Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Majors, and staff and field officers for the organization of this additional force of 75,000 men into army corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments.

Coming unexpectedly, the War Department had made no preparations for executing the call, and it will be some days before the details are worked out as to the quotas from each State, the calls to the respective Governors of States, the mustering points, and the general points of concentration.

All that is settled thus far is that the enlistments are to be thrown open, much as they were at the outbreak of the civil war, and are not to be restricted to the militia and National Guard organizations of the several States.

Apportionment Among States.

While the Adjutant General's Office has not yet undertaken to make up the quotas of the several States, the following gives an approximate estimate of the State quotas:

Alabama,	1,500	New Hampshire,	451
Arkansas,	1,230	New Jersey,	1,778
California,	1,933	New York,	7,507
Colorado,	794	North Carolina,	1,545
Connecticut,	905	North Dakota,	276
Delaware,	210	Ohio,	4,349
Florida,	450	Oregon,	377
Georgia,	1,905	Pennsylvania,	6,458
Idaho,	139	Rhode Island,	426
Illinois,	4,829	South Dakota,	1,110
Indiana,	2,584	South Carolina,	448
Iowa,	2,264	Tennessee,	1,036
Kansas,	1,668	Texas,	1,454
Kentucky,	2,043	Utah,	255
Louisiana,	1,164	Vermont,	397
Maine,	759	Virginia,	1,673
Maryland,	1,166	Washington,	704
Massachusetts,	2,832	West Virginia,	836
Michigan,	2,622	Wisconsin,	1,965
Minnesota,	1,723	Wyoming,	138
Mississippi,	1,296	Arizona,	100
Missouri,	3,246	District of Columbia,	198
Montana,	314		
Nebraska,	1,446	New Mexico,	203
Nevada,	142	Oklahoma,	86

DESPONDENCY IN MADRID.

Probably the Government Has Been Cut Off From Cuba.

Mysterious silence reigns in official circles at Madrid. The government discloses nothing from the seat of war.

La Correspondencia Espano observes: "An unexplained feeling of despondency is noticeable. As no bad news has been received, we can only suggest that this feeling is caused by fears of a prolongation of the war."

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, an act of Congress was approved on the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain," and

Whereas, by an act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and other purposes," approved April 22, 1898: The President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the legislation and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation on the 23d day of April, in the present year; the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States, one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,

The President:
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

How Relief Came.

From Cole County Democrat, Jefferson City, Mo.

When la grippe visited this section, about seven years ago, Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main St., Jefferson, Mo., was one of the victims, and has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. He is a well-known contractor and builder, a business requiring much mental and physical work. A year ago his health began to fail alarmingly, and that he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says:

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper, and after investigation, decided to give them a trial.

A Contractor's Difficulty.

"After using the first box I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I am restored to good health and feel like a new man. I am now capable of transacting my business with increased ambition.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and anyone that is afflicted with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration and general debility, will find that these pills are the specific. HERMAN H. EVELER."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 24th day of May, 1897.

ADAM POUTZONG, *Notary Public.*

Mr. Eveler will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure people troubled with the after-effects of the grippe because they act directly on the impure blood. They are also a specific for chronic erysipelas, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases due to impure or impoverished blood.

REAL BROWNIES IN AMERICA.

Explorer Sullivan Finds a Tribe of Pigmies on Orinoco River.

Eben J. Sullivan, a South American explorer, claims to have discovered a race of living brownies near the head waters of the Orinoco River in the wilds of Surinam. In describing his find, Mr. Sullivan says:

"The queer child people are about four feet in height. Their skin from head to foot is a brilliant reddish brown, transiucent in effect. Their legs are like pipestems, scarcely the size of a child's arm, while their arms are ridiculously small and thin, and their stomachs are big, out of all proportion to the body, and distended back as well as front.

Their faces are flat and flabby like those of Palmer Cox's brownies.

"I think they number 10,000 to 15,000. They are nomadic, moving over thousands of square miles. It was purely by accident that I came upon some of their roving bands. A traveler might have to search for months in the same region in order to find any of them. All those that I saw were in different parts of Surinam.

"In measuring these little folk I found none over four feet and eight inches, and the women were much shorter. They use the style of headdress so common among African tribes—that of shaping many designs by mixing mud with their hair; both men and women do this. Clothing in their village is worn only by adults, and then seldom more than a cloth over the loins. But they bedeck themselves with many brass and copper ornaments. They have tribal marks that sometimes cover the entire body and head. These are made by slits in the skin.

"They live in little houses called massougos, of mud or woven dried grass, entered by crawling on the hands and knees. I went into one and it seemed like a child's playhouse. There were queer little images, idols, fetich gods set up all about. They represented animals mostly and there were many ugly specimens of clay pottery. There were little fetich doctors in clay and many other things of the sort suggesting most depraved, superstitious ideas. They are, I believe, all pagans, though some of them seem to have an idea of a supreme spirit of power."

A man resembles a ball of twine when he is wrapped up in himself.

Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

What has been done can be done again.—Disraeli.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Conduct is three-fourths of life.—Matthew Arnold.

Sent free, Klondike Map

From Gold Commission's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Our only greatness is that we aspire.—Jean Ingelow.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1895.

No one can disgrace us but ourselves.—J. G. Holland.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Self respect is the cornerstone of all virtue.—John Herschel.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Success in most things is in knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

In India there is a fly which attacks and devours large spiders.

THE OLD HYMN.

I sat within a vacant room,
A low ...celled room, quaint-shaped, oak-
beamed.
With the windows looking off to sea,
O'er which the sunset's glory streamed
I watched the far-off flitting sails,
And "Half-way Rock" that looming
rose
A tower from the heaving sea
Whereon the scattered isles repose.

And some one near me gently played
A dear old hymn that stirred my heart;
'Twas "Children of the Heavenly
King,"
And what it woke made quick tears
start.
The long years seemed to backward
turn,
And I a little child again,
Held fast within his strong arms' clasp,
While soft he crooned the old refrain.

Oh! just once more to be that child,
And know again the blissful rest,
The old hymn brought me, rocked to
sleep
With pillowed head upon his breast!
But only yet a little while,
Though earth may call it years that
creep,
I know he'll come to me again,
And rock me to eternal sleep.

—Mary Devereux in Boston Transcript.

ON THE SILVER CLIFF TRAIL.

Hotel accommodations are very meagre at Milton, and I was obliged to share my room with a stranger. He was a tall, strongly-built man, with a weather-beaten face and grizzled hair. It needed but a glance to know that he was one who could both give and take hard knocks. There was nothing repulsive about him, however. On the contrary, he seemed to be honest, good natured, and a thorough gentleman in the best sense of the word. Entering into conversation with him, I learned that he was from the West and had traveled extensively through all parts of the United States, especially the wilder parts. We soon became fast friends, as men sometimes will upon very short acquaintance.

We had both traveled far that day and were not inclined to sit up very long, so about 10 o'clock we retired to our room and went to bed. I fell asleep almost as soon as my head touched the pillow. How long I slept I do not know, but I was awakened by sounds of distress from my roommate's bed. As I awoke I heard him cry as if in great fear: "Don't kill me, I am innocent. For God's sake let me go." This was followed by a choking sound that made my blood run cold. Jumping out of bed I turned on the light, and looked toward his side of the room, fully expecting to see my friend struggling with a burglar. To my surprise there was no one in the room except we two. Stepping hastily to the side of the bed I found him clutching his own throat and writhing in agony, at the same time uttering the cries I heard. His face bore a look of mortal terror, such as I hope never to see again. Realizing that he was suffering from some horrible nightmare, I tried to wake him up. By calling him repeatedly and shaking him I finally succeeded. He started up and gazed about him with a wild, frightened look, as though he did not know where he was. Gradually he came to his senses, but he was trembling like a leaf. He began to put on his clothes, explaining that he did not dare go to sleep again, but was going out for a walk.

"If you don't mind, I'll go with you," said I, "for, to tell the truth, I don't believe I could sleep either."

"I'm sorry I've spoiled your night's rest," he replied, "but if you really wish to go out with me, I shall be glad to have you."

We lighted our cigars and strolled out into the night. After walking some distance in silence, my friend said: "It is strange that that dream should come back to me now. It hasn't troubled me for years. There was a time when it haunted me so often that I had to be watched constantly while I slept. As soon as I showed any signs of agitation, the watchers would awaken me. If they had not, my mind would undoubtedly have given way under the strain. There is a story connected with that dream. Do you care to hear it?"

Of course I was very much interested and begged him to go on.

"The dream I had tonight," he continued, "is merely the recollection of a terrible experience I once had. I was very young at the time—scarcely eighteen. I was without any near relative and dependent entirely upon my own resources. You remember the time when gold was discovered in Colorado, how people flocked there from all parts of country to make their fortunes. Well, I caught the fever, too, and taking what little money I had saved up, I went to Denver. There I remained some time mingling with miners and learning from them all I could about the gold mines. From several sources I heard that gold had been discovered in paying quantities at Silver Cliff, and I decided to go there, stopping on the way at Pueblo to buy a horse and other necessary parts of a miner's outfit.

"The evening before I left Denver I was sitting in the lobby of my hotel, when an old gentleman sat down beside me and entered into conversation. He was a very pleasant companion, and I took to him immediately, telling him my plans and all about myself. When he learned that I had just come from the East and knew nothing about gold mining, he advised me to return. But I was young and hopeful, and, moreover, yearning for adventures of the sort depicted in the cheap novels I had read, so his advice was thrown away. Finding that I was not to be dissuaded from my plans, he good-naturedly gave me a great deal of valuable information and told me some very interesting stories of his own personal experience.

"The next morning found me on my way to Pueblo. Arriving there, I went to a hotel and began making inquiries as to the best way of reaching Silver Cliff. The landlord was very obliging. He assisted me in selecting a horse, told me what I would need on my journey, and promised to let me know when he heard of any one who was going to the same place. On the third day of my stay he introduced me to a man who intended to start for Silver Cliff the next morning, and was willing to take me with him. This man, who called himself Bill Warren, was an evil-looking fellow, but rather than wait longer I decided to accept him as a traveling companion.

"Before daylight the next morning the start was made. We had only one horse each, and these were obliged to serve as saddle horses and pack horses at the same time. This made our progress rather slow. We had ridden some ten or twelve miles, when I thought I heard hoofbeats behind us. Turning in my saddle I saw a number of horsemen following us at full speed. As they rode they shouted something that sounded like "halt!" I was about to ask my companion what it all meant, when I saw him suddenly cut the strap which secured his pack, letting it fall to the ground. Then, putting spurs to his horse he left me far behind."

"A moment later they galloped past me, all except the last two, who reigned in their horses, one on each side of me. After I had been relieved of my weapons I was allowed to let my hands fall to my side. Glancing at my captors I found them rough, determined looking men, armed to the teeth and evidently ready to shoot at a second's notice. They paid very little attention to me but seemed to watch with great interest the pursuit of my companion.

"All this time I had not the slightest idea what the trouble was, and I dared not ask the men who were guarding me. I supposed that they intended to rob us, but could not understand why they did not do so immediately.

"While these thoughts were passing through my mind the band of pursuers was rapidly overtaking Warren. At last the foremost one swung his lasso round his head and let fly at the fugitive, catching him around the shoulders and unhorsing him with a jerk that seemed enough to break every bone in his body. Two other men then dismounted, bound the captive's arms and dragged him to the nearest tree. Placing a noose around his neck, they threw the other end of the rope over a limb, pulled until the victim swung clear of the ground and left him dangling there. He must have been killed, or at least stunned, by his fall from the horse, for he hung perfectly motionless. There was a horrible fascination in the awful sight, and I could not take my eyes from the swaying form until I was aroused by the voice of man on my right. "That's right, sonny," he said, 'take a good look at it. It's the last hanging you'll ever see.'"

I shuddered at these ominous words, but mustered up courage enough to ask what my companion had done to deserve such a terrible fate.

"'Oh! don't try to play innocent!' was the reply, 'you are both in the same boat.'

"Before I could protest my innocence the rest of the horsemen rode up. 'Your turn next,' said the leader, grimly. 'If you've any praayers to say, say 'em damned quick!'

"Speechless with fright, I was dragged from my horse and led to a tree near by. As in a dream I felt the noose placed around my neck and saw the end of the lariat thrown over a limb. A dozen hands grasped it and waited for a signal from their leader. Then, at last I found my tongue. 'For God's sage, gentlemen,' I implored, 'tell me why I am to be murdered. I swear I have done nothing wrong.'

"'Don't waste your breath, you blamed horsethief,' jeered one of the crowd. 'You'll need all you've got before we get through with you.'"

"'I'm no horsethief,' I cried, 'I swear to God I bought that horse in Pueblo.'

"'He's a liar,' yelled a desperate-looking ruffian. 'Ef he ain't a hosthief what's he doing in the company of that low-lived skunk over there?' and he pointed to where the corpse of Bill Warren swung to and fro like a ghostly pendulum.

"Cries of 'String him up!' String him up!' resounded from all sides, but the leader restrained his impatient followers. 'Give him a chance to say what he wants to,' said he. 'it's the last chance he'll have, unless he proves his innocence.'

"Encouraged by these words, I explained as well as I could who I was, and where I was going, and how I had met Bill Warren only the night before, and supposed him to be a gold hunter like myself.

"The leader seemed to be impressed by my words and manner, but the others clamored for my death. One big, burly fellow apparently voiced the sentiments of the crowd, saying, 'Hang the onery cuss. He's only a kid and new at the business, but if we let him go he'll be worse than his pal some day.'

"I felt the rope tighten around my neck. My last hour was surely at hand. I cast one despairing look about me. Some distance away a horseman was approaching. His face looked familiar. 'Hold on!' I gasped. 'I think I know that man.' Before I could say more the noose tightened and I was lifted from the ground. Again the leader interfered, and I was lowered to the earth, much against the will of the majority of the mob.

"When I had recovered sufficiently to look around the man on horseback was close at hand, and I recognized the old man I had met at the hotel in Denver. My captors evidently knew him, 'Hey, Joe!' they called. 'This young feller says he knows you. Does he belong to your Sunday school class?'

"A roar of laughter greeted this sally.

"The old man rode up and looked me over from head to foot. 'Seems to me I've seen him afore,' he said at last, 'but I don't recollect when ner where.'

"'Don't you remember?' I groaned. 'I met you in Denver, at the hotel, last Wednesday evening, and had a long talk with you. You advised me to go back East, and I didn't have sense enough to take your advice.'

"'That's right,' assented the old man; 'I did meet this young feller, ez he says. I guess he's all right boys.'

"But the boys were not to be appeased so easily. 'That don't prove nuthin', objected the man who had voiced the general sentiment before. 'You only met him that once. He might be a hoss thief fer all o' that.'

"Once more the bloodthirsty crew demanded my life, but the old man interceded for me and insisted that I be taken to Pueblo and given a chance to prove my innocence. His words seemed to carry a deal of weight, for, though there was no end of grumbling, I was immediately unbound, and placed upon my horse. The ride back to town was without incident, except that several of the crowd expressed a desire to shoot me, in order to save the county the expense of a trial. They went no further than to threaten, however, and I reached Pueblo with a whole skin. When we arrived at the hotel the proprietor was called out and commanded to tell what he knew about me.

"'I don't know nuthin' about him,' he began, and my heart sank within me, but my spirit rose when he continued, "ceptin' that he put up here fer a few days. Said he wux goin' to Silver Cliff. I helped him buy his outfit and that hoss he's ridin'.'

"'Who was with him when he came here?' was the next question.

"'Nobody. But he went away with a feller that said he wuz goin' to Silver Cliff, too. Where's he at?'

"'Oh! he's ornamenting a tree out yonder. Ef it hadn't been fer the intervention of Providence in the shape of Ole Joe Mack, this young feller might be keeping him company. Ez it is, he seems to be straight enough, and I reckon we'd better let him go. He ought to more keerful in the choice of his pals thought. That cuss that wuz with him wuz the wust hoss thief in the State.'

"I remember no more after that. I was told afterward that I fell off my horse in a dead faint and was carried into the hotel, where I lay in a raging fever for over a month. I was delirious the whole time, and they had to tie my hands to keep me from tearing all the skin from my throat, grasping at an imaginary rope."

The Oddest Hobby in the World.

Probably the strangest hobby in the world is that of Henry Woolridge, of Mayfield, Ky., who devotes all his money and time to developing his plot in the local cemetery in a way which is as grotesque as it is, happily, original. His first modest and laudable effort was to erect a plain monument to mark the family resting place. Not satisfied with this, however, he added to it a white marble shaft, bearing on its face a relief presentment of himself on horseback.

Having thus struck the personal note, "Uncle Henry," as he is familiarly called, had a life-sized statue of himself erected at a cost of $200. He then introduced statues of his mother and eldest brother, to be followed shortly by similar statues in Indiana limestone of a favorite niece and of a young girl who had brought him flowers during an illness.

His next ambition was to see himself on horseback, and the family gathering was augmented by a life-size statue of "Uncle Henry" on his favorite horse. Then followed presentments in stone of his favorite deerhound, "Tow Head," chasing a deer; another of a fox pursued by his foxhound, "Bob," and a marble sarcophagus with a carved representation of his favorite gun.

The latest additions have been statues of three of his brothers in the stiffest of poses and the most prosaic of dress. As "Uncle Henry," although 75 years old, is still hale and more enthusiastic than ever, it is certain that this strange menagerie will receive many more additions before he sleeps in the oddest environment with which eccentricity ever surrounded a dead man.—Tid-Bits.

Family Camps in a Railway Station.

Officer Haggerty of the Pennsylvania Railroad made a curious arrest of a whole family at Earnest Station, Penn., recently for vagrancy. The family consists of John Zhend, his wife and four children. For several weeks they have been making their home in the solitary waiting room of that station and foucht desperately to retain their abiding place. To Magistrate Lenhardt, the oldest boy stated that the family had been tramping for eight years. They came from Switzerland. The father refused to be sent to the almshouse or to accept work unless provided with a furnished house. Magistrate Lenhardt dismissed them on condition that they leave the county.—Philadelphia Press.

A New Postal Card Idea.

The postal card has been put to a new use in Italy. Any one who wishes to remit a small amount of money may attach to the card postage stamps to the desired amount. These are canceled, and the amount is paid to the receiver of the card.

The property owned by the fraternities at Cornell is valued at $475,000; at Williams, $350,000; Yale, $300,000; Amherst, $200,000; Wesleyan, $125,000; Harvard, $125,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is well that Spain has so large a proportion of illiterates. They will escape reading her history.

Official statistics indicate that last year's crop of wheat, corn and oats in this country sold for $1,077,000,000.

The army sutler has ceased to be an American institution, greatly to the advantage of the entire military service.

Miss Helen Gould's $100,000 display of patriotism is better than a dozen fancy dress balls or vegetable parties, thinks the Washington Star.

Through the progress of the metropolitan improvements in Paris many ancient landmarks are about to disappear to make room for long lines of straight streets and high houses.

The greatest menace of the war to the United States is the yellow fever which may be brought back by our armies, and thus given a good start for the summer. The fever, and not Spain, is what we have to fear.

With beef at $1.40 a pound in Havana and moose steak at $2 a portion in Dawson City, the inhabitants of those two places ought to have a fellow-feeling for each other when it comes to eating.

England holds sway over territory fifty-three times as great as the area of France, fifty-two times as large as Germany, three-and-ahalf times as the United States and three times as large as the whole of Europe.

A change is said to have come over the spirit of the Russian Nihilists. They now realize that assassination is not synonymous with reform, and one of them recently remarked, "If we kill 30 Czars, it would make no difference."

At this time the power of Great Britain in the east is menaced by Russia and to some extent by Germany, it is interesting, observes the Atlantic Journal, to glance at the extent of realm dominated by a county about the size of Georgia.

The British dream of a railroad through Africa from Alexandria to the Cape, seems to be less of a dream, now that it is following the British army as fast as it moves up the Nile to Khartum, and now that the speedy extension from Buluwayo to Lake Tanganyika seems assured.

Brooklyn women have declared war on the tax assessors. One declares a coat of paint on a house caused increased assessment of $400. Another asserts pointed roofs are counted as additional stories on houses. Those men who have been trying to drill logic into the tax system will welcome the support of the fair champions.

One of the greatest Mohammedans that India has ever produced, Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, has just died. He was especially known as the champion of Western education and the defender, both at home and abroad, of his co-religionists. He was "the pillar of British rule" and aided the home country in a thousand ways.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, which pensions its old and disabled firemen, has enacted a new law, by the terms of which second wives or the children of such will enjoy the benefits thereof on the pensioner's death. Fire and Water says that a mischevious practice has long obtained in that city, young girls marrying widowed pensioned firemen for the sole purpose of receiving the pension after the firemen's death.

The New Orleans Picayune says: A correspondent writes to inquire: "Is it proper to say 'the United States is,' or 'the United States are?' As a Nation she is, and they are. Writers who get no satisfaction from grammars can best suit themselves. The main point is to be understood now, North and South, that we have a union of United States, and a Nation, with a big N, not afraid of all creation.

The terrible Merrick Road disaster, on Long Island, on Decoration Day, 1897, has at last been passed upon by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, which unanimously holds that the railroad company was at fault in not properly guarding the crossing. This should be an incentive to railroads in general to watch and protect their grade crossings more carefully than is their custom.

The United States is the wealthiest country on the globe. In 1889 Mulhall estimated that its wealth was £13,000,000,000, or $65,000,000,000, while that of Great Britain was £9,500,000,000, or $47,500,000,000. The wealth of France was estimated at £8,500,000,000, or $42,000,000,000; Germany £6,500,000,000, or $32,500,000,000; Russia, £5,000,000,000; Austria £4,000,000,000; Italy, £3,000,000,000, and Spain, £2,000,000,000, or $10,000,000,000.

Recent events have given us a striking illustration of how much we depend on the telegraph. For a week we had no news from Manilla, the one point in the world wanted to hear from, just because the cable was cut. The Philippine Islands and Admiral Dewey's fleet seemed to have been utterly lost. We had gone back to the dark days before Morse. Now London receives the daily telegrams from the center of Nyassaland, where Dr. Livingstone was lost among savages.

The Soudanese general, Mahmoud, is giving lots of fun to his British captors He comes from the interior of Soudan, and in the campaign saw a steamboat for the first time. He expressed no astonishment at any feature of the structure excepting that it smoked all the time without getting sick and worked all the time without getting tired. He resembles the Chinaman who saw near Shangai his first locomotive. All that he could say about it the next day was: "No pushee, no pullee; go fast all the samee."

Five able-bodied Americans revealed themselves on board the British steamer Osborne when she was two days out from London. When Captain Rettle demanded to know the reason therefor they said they wanted to come here to fight for their country and hadn't a cent to pay their way. Captain Rettle is an Englishman, but he metaphorically patted them on the back, saw they were well cared for, and just before the steamer arrived at Philadelphia gave them a dinner, at which toasts were drunk to the United States and England.

Its population is more than three times as great as that of all Russia's possessions. British territory embraces more than 11,000,000 square miles, occupies one-fifth of the whole globe and contains 350,000,000 souls, one fifth of the world's populaation. England's possessions are scattered over four continents, embrace 10,000 islands 2,000 rivers and 500 promontories. With all this territory and this enorous population, with her vast wealth and unlimited credit, with her historic pluck and incomparably the greatest navy in the world, it is not strange that the other nations are polite to England.

The Prince of Naples has begun an experiment in the education of the troops under his command. He his having all the privates in the garrison at Naples taught scientific farming He thinks that in this way he can overcome the dislike for agriculture, all the soldiers even those recruited from farming districts, show when discharged. This dislike is attributed to the fact that all soldiers in the army must learn to read and write, and when they come out they feel themselves too good for farming and join the ranks of the social discontents.

Americans do not seemed to have learned the art of combining fruits together. The French have made this a special study and in their macedoins give a very delicious and wholesome comfit. The East Indians combine fruits to form the familiar side dish chutney; the West Indians combine the tropical fruits in large number of palatable and nutritious confections. In New England the old housewives were wont to coox crab-apples, raisens, currants and watermelon rind, together with a little sugar, and also pears, peaches, and plums with crab-apples, but this is apparently the limit of our endeavours in this field.

Mortality in the Seminole War.

The only experience the United States army has ever had in tropical warfare was in Florida, from 1835 to 1842—the seven years' war with the Seminole Indians. While the conditions there were much more favorable than they are in Cuba, the mortality from disease was enormous in comparison to the number of men employed. The records show that there were altogether 7,400 troops engaged during the seven years' fighting against a total of about 3,000 Indians, of whom 1,594 were men, 1,357 women and 993 children. The war was carried on in a manner similar to that between the Spaniards and the Cubans. The Indians would never consent to a stand-up fight unless they had a great advantage, but lay in ambush and attacked the soldiers in the dark whenever they could do so without exposing their own lives. They lived on the country, the native fruits, roots, vegetables and game, while the soldiers were required to carry supplies with them and were thus handicapped and retarded in their movements. It took seven years to subdue the savages and there was no peace unti. they were practically exterminated. At the end of seven years the fighting men were reduced to about three hundred, and they were hidden in the everglades.

During these seven years out of the 7,400 troops employed 1,531 died—twenty-three sailors and forty-two marines—the remainder being officers and soldiers of the regular army. Of this number only fifty-eight were killed in battle, 214 died of wounds, and 1,259 of malarial diseases.

As a result of the Indian war there are now on the pension roles 6,661 persons, of whom 2,373 are survivors and 4,288 widows. They receive an average of $800,000 a year in pensions, and since 1893 have been paid $3,243,708. The total amount thus far paid by the government for pensions growing out of the Florida war will exceed $53,000,000.—Chicago Record.

British Army Doctors.

The new rules as to hospital stoppages will throw upon the army medical officers a responsibility which, according to the manner in which it is excercised, will conduce much to their popularity or otherwise in the barrack room. The old rule has been that any man in hospital not suffering from injuries received on duty has been that any man in hospital not suffering from injuries received on duty has been put on hospital stoppages of 7d a day. In future, however, half of this sum will be remitted on the certificate of the doctor that the man's sickness has been contracted as the direct circumstances as to be beyond his own control. Here, indeed, is a problem in eitiology. When a man is laid up with a cold, a pleurisy, or an attack of rheumatism, after a hard field day or sentry duty in bad weather, is the doctor to allow his medical imagination to wander back to possible causes and give Tommy Atkins the benefit of the doubt, or is he sternly to refuse to certify to what he cannot be sure of, and so give the ratepayer the benefit of the fact that it is impossible in many cases to certify why a man has become ill.

THE DIVINING ROD.

Sometimes It Proves Successful in Water Searches and Sometimes Not.

The pros and cons of the theory of the divining rod are again being discussed in the English newspapers. The superintendent of a fire brigade testifies to a case within his experience in which a water finder was commissioned to operate on an estate of the existence of which he was previously ignorant. He got to work, soon found the presence of water, and, fixing upon the nearest and most conveniently placed spring, gave the probable depth at which water would be discovered in sufficient quantities as 75 feet. At 70 feet the water came in, and at 77 feet operations had to be stopped, as the flow became too heavy. Some of the tools had to be left in the well, as there was not time to remove them all. The well supplied the cattle, horses and pigs of the farm on which it was bored through the dry summer of 1896, never failing in its flow. Twelve months after a second well was sunk, barely a stone's throw from the first. The water finder was asked if one stream would affect the other, as they were so near. He replied: "No, they are two distinctly different streams, running in different directions." The second well was as successful as the first. This correspondent regards the power to find water as the result of a force, magnetic or otherwise, over which the finder has no control and which he is unable to explain. He also says that the operation of finding water produces a marked degree of nervous fatigue in the operator. On the other hand, the discomforture, as announced of a professional water finder who made a tour in the Island of Jamaica, where in the dry season water is a precious boon. He traveled through the island, rod in hand, but met with little success. At one village in the Santa Cruz mountains he pegged out part of the course of a subterranean stream, and then retired to lunch at a neighboring hotel. In his absence some wags removed his pegs and lined out a totally different course. On his return the diviner took up the new direction and continued it for 100 yards, not discovering his mistake until it was pointed out to him. At one point where he predicted water at a depth of 40 feet there was no sign of it when 150 feet had been bored, and after going down 200 feet the borer could not be extracted. The same result occurred in many other places, and finally the diviner left the island abruptly. People are now asking who is responsible for the money paid to him.

A Comprehensive Epitaph.

"I was up in Vermont not long ago," said a New Yorker, "and being in the vicinity of the old Guilford Cemetery I paid it a visit. This cemetery has, from neglect, grown to be somewhat of a miniature wilderness, and the inscriptions on many of the ancient gravestones are past all diciphering. On one stone that stands in picturesque obliquity at the head of a sunken and overgrown grave I managed to decipher what had been inscribed there generations ago, and copied it. This is what the inscription says:

"'Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Benjamin Carpenter, Esq. Born in Reheboth, Mass., A. D. 1725. A public teacher of righteousness, an able advocate lost for Democracy and the equal rights of men. Removed to this town A. D. 1725. Was a field officer in the Revolutionary war. A founder of the first Constitution and Government of Vermont. A Councillor of Censors in A. D. 1783. A member of the Council and Lieutenant Governor of the State in A. D. 1779. A firm professor in Christianity in the Baptist Church for fifty years. Left this world and 146 persons of lineal posterity March 29, 1804, aged 78 years, 10 months, and twelve days, with a strong mind and full faith of a more glorious state hereafter. Stature about 6 feet, weight 200. Death had no terror.'

"If there are any of those 146 persons of lineal posterity left, I think it would be something to their credit if they would drop along up that way some day and fix up that old patriot's and statesman's grave a little."

The Man Who Has Found a Second Moon.

Dr. Waltemath, who asserts that he has discovered a second moon, was born in the city of Bremen, and since the days of his early youth was occupied with astronomical matters. He studied at Gottingen, and was lecturer at the technical schools, and for many years a lecturer for the propagation of science and useful knowledge throughout Germany. Since 1883 he has been studying the disturbances in the moon's motion. Leverrier, the great French astronomer, was convinced that there must be innumerable small bodies not very far from the earth. Either these must be meteorites or moons, or both of them. He is sure that there are still several moons. Proctor, in his book, "Other Worlds Than Ours," was of the opinion that the earth possessed a certain number of dark moons, which only shine when some parts of their surface with great reflecting power are illuminated by the sun's rays.

In recent years several moons attending other planets than our own have been discovered. Professor Barnard, with the Lick telescope, discovered the fifth satellite of Jupiter in 1892. Professor Asaph Hall in 1877, with the twenty-six inch reflector of the Washington observatory, discovered the two moons which light up the planet Mars. In all the solar system the earth is the only planet which is attended by one moon. Uranus has four satellites, while Venus and Mercury have none at all.—St. James Gazette.

There are more blind people among the Spaniards than any other European race.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 2

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

PROTHONOTORY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte boro, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

"Harmony," after the ideas of the minority only, wouldn't win.

The approaching Republican state convention absorbs more interest than the war with Spain. It's a change.

The sons of senators and of boss politicians are getting the nice war plums from McKinley while the other boys carry the muskets.

Quay has the most delegates at Harrisburg to-day, but the opposition to his Stone is so great that he may have to drop him.

With a complete victory over the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, the fight beginning Tuesday afternoon, the war may be considered ended.

It is estimated that Admiral Dewey's men will get an average $800, in gold, apiece for the job finished by them between dawn and dinner on Mayday at Manila.

Spain is secretly sighing for peace and anxiously entreating the Powers to use their good offices with the United States for peace. The Powers say they can not interfere.

Jack Dale—always spunky—intends making a fight in the state convention for a seat lost by an alleged cheat. Wade in, Jack, we'll hold your hat and sponge your face when the fight is over. Remember the Maine, Jack.

Sagasta's assertion that "the Americans will not fight when the odds appear against them" only requires the addendum that up to the present time it appears that the Spaniards will not fight at all, except with their mouths.

Just now ther'e more flags up over the land than during our great civil war. There are enough of the stars and stripes fluttering to the breeze to make a shroud for every Spaniard in creation.

The Wanamaker breeze has agitated the Quay pool to hysterics. The great merchant may not have a majority in the state convention but enough to make the boss sick, very sick, and he may have to let his Stone drop.

Gerard C. Brown, the eminent and broad-minded granger statesman and practical York county farmer, has been set up as the choice of the Democracy of his county for congress. Men like ex-senator Brown would be an honor to the grange and our vast agricultural interest, in congress. There is nothing small or selfish about granger Brown, and his official record is clean.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court declaring the oleo law unconstitutional is generally approved by the press of the country, sample extracts are given in another column.

The oleo law was not an unreasonable demand of the farmer that no counterfeit shall be put on the market as pure butter. But, the oleo act being wiped out by our highest judicial authority, does not prevent other enactments for the benefit and protection of farmers upon a half dozen of subjects other than oleo and which come under the sanction of the constitution and justice. It is a crying wrong that the great and all-important agricultural class instead of being nursed has been preyed upon by legislation favorable to trusts and monopolies.

A member of the diplomatic corps, in Washington, summed up the European situation thus:

"It is the inaction of the Powers which is chiefly significant, for this continued inaction has now continued to a point where it is equivalent to a settled policy that there will be no step toward intervention in the present war.

"The report that American occupation of the Philippines, Porto Rico or Hawaii might lead to concerted action by the Powers, or from some of them, is not borne out by any official advices from the other side."

To-day the great Republican state circus meets at Harrisburg with Quay as ring-master. All the big and little performing elephants are there and also the lions and tigers. The snake-charmer is there with his glittering commodity to make the purchasable reptiles harmless and ready to be strung around the neck of the boss. Wm. A. Stone is slated for Governor by Quay, and Gen. Gobin, of Lebanon, for Lieut. Governor. A high old time is looked for.

The Quay Republicans of this county charge there was fraud in their late convention. Here is what they say:

Dispatch to the Inquirer, 27 ult.: A protest was yesterday filed at the Republican State Committee headquarters against placing on the roll of the State convention the name of J. C. Platt as a delegate from Centre county. Messrs Platt and Bennison were the candidates for delegates of the State administration faction of Centre, while Messrs Dale and Chandler were their opponents. The vote as announced by the tellers was Bennison, 70 and Platt, 63, and Dale, 60, and Chandler, 56. John M. Dale, who is a law partner of ex-Governor Beaver, claims to have been elected over Platt. He declares that at least three delegates who voted for Platt were instructed for Dale and Chandler, and that under the party rule, no matter how they voted, their ballots should be counted for the candidates for whom they were instructed. The Dale men claim that the Hastings-Reeder faction having control of the party organization did not permit their opponents to see the certificates of the delegates and they, therefore, had no accurate knowledge of the instructions given the district delegates until after the convention. They now declare they have affidavits of election officers to prove that the certificates were tampered with.

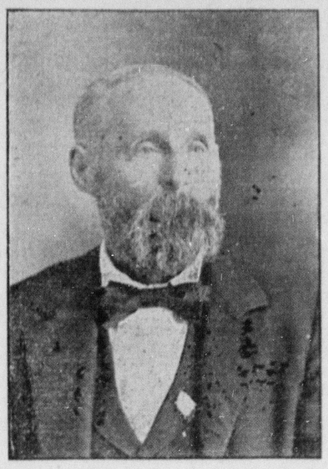
Some sensational testimony bearing upon the methods employed in the Centre county fight may be brought before the Committee on Credentials of the State convention.

Pittsburg Post: In publishing the long list of the sons of somebodies, nephews and other relatives of retainers appointed to staff positions in the army by President McKinley the New York "Evening Post" recurs to the commented on in these columns. Every such officer is of great importance in war time, and particularly if part of the responsibility of purchasing food and supplies rests upon his shoulders. Complaints as to the inefficiency of the supply departments have been made from Tampa, Chickamauga and other camps. If the machine is groaning and straining now, what are we to expect of it when it has to supply sixty or seventy thousand troops in an enemy's country, accessible only by water, and in which the roads are impassable after the middle of June? The present weakness of these departments is at least partly due to their having been filled for decades past by the officers chosen solely for the strength of their "pulls." Why should this same mistake be made now under stress of war? There can be no excuse. President McKinley has blundered, and blundered badly.

Another Scheme.

A clever scheme is being worked by a pair of smart fellows in nearby towns. One goes through the country on a bicycle. When he strikes a town he claims to be hard up, and offers to sell the wheel cheap to get some money. The boys admire bicycles and bite readily, paying a small price for a first class wheel. After a few days the other sharper turns up and claims to be looking for a man who stole his wheel. He describes it well, giving the number, and the owner has to part with it. The sharpers raise from $20 to $40 a trip, and start for greener fields.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. For sale by Smith & Crawford.



GEO. W. KOCH, of Potter Twp.

George W. Koch, candidate for the Democratic nomination for assembly, hails from one of the old and staunch Democratic families of Centre county. He was born in Gregg township, Oct. 1st, 1834. Every year of his life, from his majority up, has been that of a worker in our party ranks. Thoroughly read and of more than ordinary intelligence, he has been of service to the party.

In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 100 Illinois Reg., as a private, served three years and received an honorable discharge. In 1872 he came back to Potter township to his aged parents and gave them his care and support until their death. He has since resided in his old homestead, near Centre Hall, and has industriously followed the pursuit of a plasterer.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

We Lead, Others Follow If They Can, seems to be the motto of "The Pittsburg Post." First it gave us an accout of American victory in Manilla Bay away ahead of any other paper, and now it repeats the operation by twenty-four hours, as regards the utter demolition of the forts at San Juan, capital of Porto Rico. Great is "The Post."—Kittanning Times.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

o——o

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feat.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

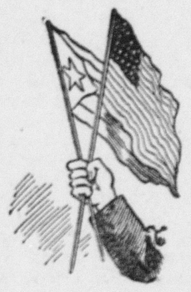
1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; — These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Burkholder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SUSAN BURKHOLDER, Adm'r.
Centre Hill, Pa.
may12-6t

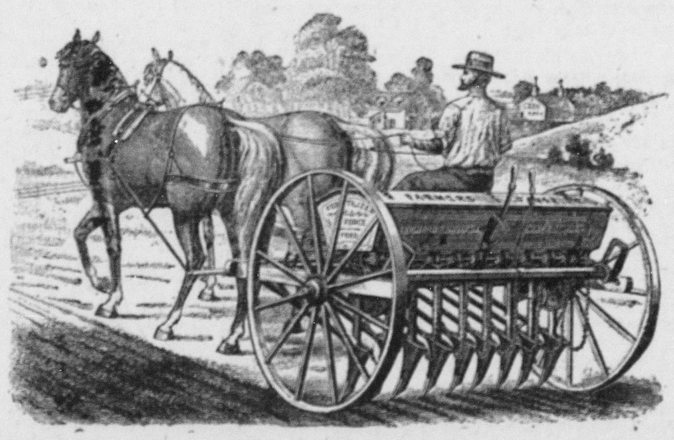


Show Your Colors!

Not in the tints and shades that may go with your merchandise, but in the quality and the price. Nothing is so important as to float the right standards, and the two most important are those which appeal most strongly to the buyer. . . . . .

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. BELLEFONTE.

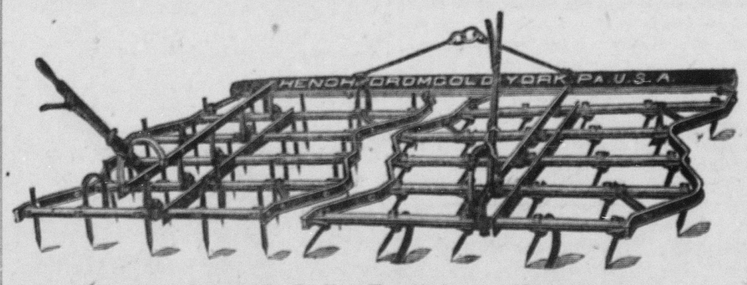


The Farmers Favorite Grain Drill.

No bunching or clogging. Double force feed grain distributor. Sows all kinds of grain without bunching. Distributes all kinds of fertilizer evenly, and in any quantities desired per acre.

Jones Chain Mower.

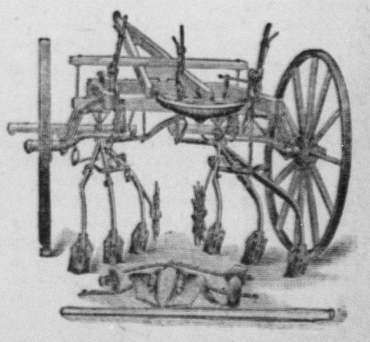
Leads wherever found. Longest lived and lightest draft mower in the world. No cog wheels to wear out. Free from side draft, free from neck weight. No backing up to start in the grass. No noise, no vibration, no lost power. A machine of unrivaled simplicity.



Adjustable Spike Tooth Lever Harrow.

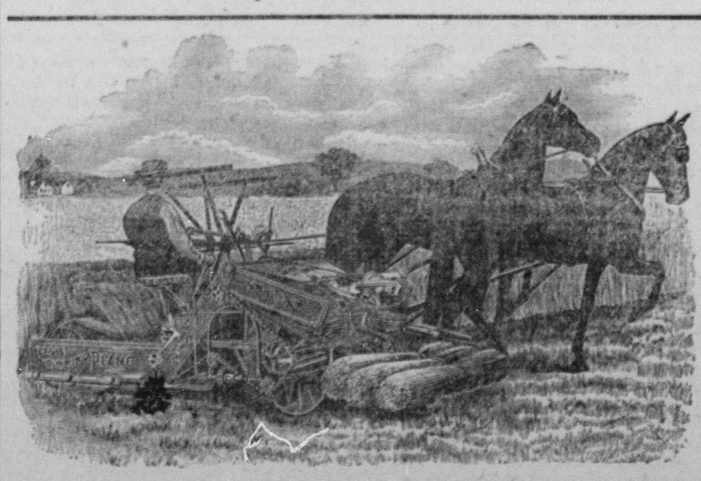
I-beam steel frame, well braced; diamond shape teeth, held firmly; each tooth cuts its own course, and can be raised or lowered as desired, and with lever the teeth can be set to any pitch or cut desired. Is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any harrow on the market.

Improved Hench Riding and Walking Cultivator.



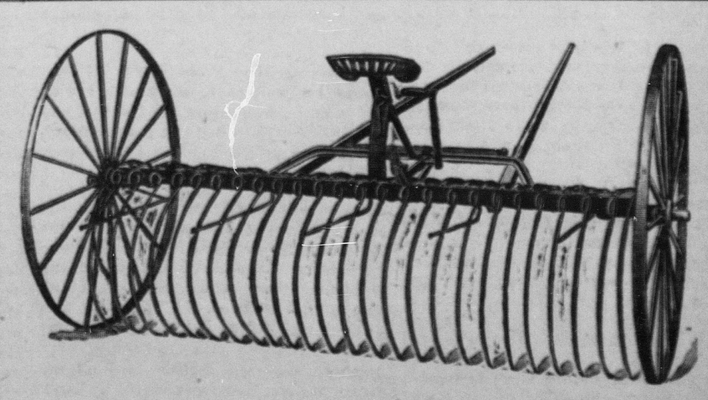
It has the largest improved movable spindle by which the operator guides the machine to the right or left at will. Is easily operated and can be managed by any small boy who can drive a team. It has a double tongue giving full view of the corn row.

Shovels can be made to run to any depth required and and can be changed in a moment.



Jones Lever Binder.

The lever, the fly wheel, simplest knotter in the world, are exclusive, patented features. Two horse pull this light running binder with the aid of lever power easier than three horses can pull other binders.



Jones Adjustable Hay Rake,

Self and had dump. Built of special high carbon steel and malleable iron. The only adjustable and perfect hay rake made. An unequaled steel under-cleaner. Interchageable for one or two horses. Change quickly and easily made. No dirt scratching, no side jerks, no breakage. The teeth possess powerful capacity with great flexibility for uneven ground, and can be raised higher than the teeth of any other rake.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in Foundry Building. - - - CENTRE HALL.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

Monday, June 13th, 1898,

at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee.	Supposed Owner.	Taxes.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

133		Johnson Thomas	Valentine & Co	$1 60
350		Johnson James	"	13 20
121		Johnson Eleanor	"	4 21
50		Lingle J J	J D Shugert	4 13
50		Lingle J J	W F Reynolds	4 13
130		Smith John	Jno G Love	4 51
100		Unknown	Wm C Heinle	1 19

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler Margaret	Mary E Sanders	9 76
400		Carscadden D	W G Morrison	4 59
383	163	Frazier Walbro	Benj Walker	17 81
431	137	Godfrey Martha	Thos B Harned	30 03
433	163	Harvey Jona	J A Long & J B Furst	25 15
431	40	Hood Moses	"	25 08
50		Packer & Lucas	Wm Newman	2 33
433	163	Russell John	Geo W Jackson	20 18
458	84	Russell William	"	21 38
433	163	Russell Thomas	"	20 18
383	163	Weiss Michael	"	34 88

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	D S Keller	4 17
½ of 433	163	Beyer John	C M Bower	6 80
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	Robt Cooke	4 17
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt	2 80
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul	C M Bower	2 80
433	163	Davidson Wm Jr	Wm C Heinle	8 67
½ of 433	163	Bell Alexander	J Z Long	6 90
½ of 433	163	Gray Wm	Wm C Heinle	2 70
3-6 of 433	163	Hall Chas	J M Dale	11 92
½ of 433	163	Hall Chas	W F Reeder	2 88
½ of 433	163	Hunter Alex	C M Bower	5 74
433	163	Hamilton Thos	Barclay Bros	17 34
70		Harris Samuel	Geo W Bower	2 80
433	163	Hall Nancy	W C Heinle	8 67
½ of 433	163	Hall Henry	"	1 80
½ of 433	163	Hall Washington	"	7 20
¼ of 433	163	Jackson Jeremiah	"	2 68
415		Levy Nathaniel	Smith Glover & Duncan	16 61
314		Long J Z	J Z Long	12 54
146	75	Miller Wm	G W Rombach	5 86
70		Nicholson John	Geo R Boak	2 80
64		O'Brian Michael	W F Reeder	1 59
433	163	Scott Samuel	Orvis and Holt	17 34
40		Stewart Walter	Godfrey Fisher	1 00
415		Thomas Joseph	Smith Glover & Duncan	16 61
½ of 141		Vaugn Jno	Edgar Holt	1 17
415		Weidner Jacob	Barclay Bros	19 93
¾ of 123		Wheeler Henry	John Hoy	3 68
411		Wharton Thos C	Fid Ins Trust & S Dept Co	16 41
410	151	Wallace Joseph	W C Heinle	8 21
433	163	Wallace Jas J	David M Torrey	5 42
½ of 433	163	Young Samuel	C M Bower	6 91
¼ of 433	163	Young Benj	C M Bower	5 74

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.

250		Johnson Thomas	R Valentine	5 40

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

139	138	Atwood N L	David M Torrey	5 28
50		Brooks Jesse	J B Baughman	1 91
415		Brooks Jesse	David M Torrey	4 99
119		Carscadden D	W C Heinle	2 91
230	120	Carscadden D	"	4 99
104		DeHaven Peter	Samuel Hall	4 99
114		Evans Cadwalader	"	5 47
415		Elliot Ruth	"	19 92
415		Eddy Esther	Smith, Glover & Duncan	30 87
100		Godfrey Jno W	Thomas B Harned	4 99
60		Hallowel Ed	Smith, Glover & Duncan	5 88
203		Irvin James	Smith, Glover & Duncan	9 94
292	80	Irvin Robert	Wm C Heinle	7 01
403		Kelso Rebecca	A Pardee	19 34
47		Lane Sarah	Thos B Harned	3 29
400		Long J Z	Walter Zimmerman	4 99
400		Long J Z	David M Torrey	4 99
200		Meyers Philip	Smith, Glover & Duncan	19 60
100		Meyer Simon	Smith, Glover & Duncan	9 80
420	48	Meyer Michael	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 58
420		Meyer Valentine	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 58
110		Meyer Rodgers	Smith, Glov'r & Duncan	10 88
146	75	Miller Jas	G W Rombach	13 62
158	93	Packer Job W	W C Heinle	3 69
304	4	Packer Job W	David M Torrey	3 69
50		Packer J W & T C	W C Heinle	1 24
415		Roberts Joseph	Samuel Hall	19 92
415		Waln Jacob	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 35
4-5 of 160		Willis Jonathan	Jas A Beaver trustee	6 26
415		Wister Casper	Smith Glover & Duncan	20 35
433	163	White James	A Pardee	20 78

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

100		Burchfield Wm	Shoemaker Piano Co	2 15
10		Hicks Abram	Daniel Bates	35
25		Miles Samuel	Moses Thompson	1 08
90		Shannon Jno	Jno Shannon	5 25
25		Thompson Moses	Moses Thompson	2 15
10		Unkrown	Sample Heirs	86
Lot		Unknown	"	1 93

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

380		Hubby Bernard	Mary Frank	12
20		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	18
52		Unknown	Andrew Ocker	1 16

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

87		Barron Jno	A Pardee	1 64
140		Harrison Wm	Jno Sheets	1 40
228	150	Mosby Wm	C M Bower	2 14
200		Parker Wm	A Pardee	2 00
170	70	Stover and Wolf	L E Stover	4 89
400		Snyder Simon	H F Mohn	7 59
200		Snyder Catharine	"	3 75
88		Tidd Wm	A Pardee	1 00

HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.

33		Bates Daniel	Mrs Frances Knoch	87
50		Beck Jacob	W C Heinle	1 33
21		Curtin Roland & Son	Jno I Thompson	2 81
85		Elder Abram	Daniel Bates	11 29
120		Lamborn Josiah	F P Blair	12 99
70		Pyle Jacob	Daniel Bates	9 28
28		P le David	"	2 97
117		Thompson Jno	Jno I Thompson	10 23

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

50		Bell John	Meek & Naugle	1 03
360		Conley Adam	"	5 54
133		Fox Geo	Spangler and Smith	3 68
122		Henry Stophel	Meek & Naugle	1 89
185		Henry Stophel	Beecher & Sober	3 88
400		Harrison Wm	Mary M Frank	5 26
82		Irvin Jno	Meek & Naugle	2 05
50		Irvin Jno	Mary M Frank	2 05
400		Johnson Thos	Meek & Naugle	8 23
402	80	M'Cormick Est'an'r	"	6 15
400		Patterson Robt	W C Heinle	4 10
88		Reynolds Jno	Beecher & Sober	1 88
278		Reynolds Jno	"	5 85
152		Sankey Thos	Meek & Naugle	2 33
434		Steele James	"	6 77
438		Steele Allen	"	6 77
438		Steele John	"	6 77
438		Sample Robt	"	6 77
331		Wilson David	"	5 13
147		Wilson Wm	"	2 26
129		Wilson Peter	"	2 05
428		Williams Edward	"	6 77
279		Work David	"	4 31
314		Work Joseph	"	4 85

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

217		Bonham Sarah	David M Torrey	5 28
217		Bonham Sarah	"	5 28
40		Jostlin H A	Mrs E F Rothrock	1 84
130		Lingle J J	Wheeler & Kenney	4 05

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

231		Moore	W C Heinle	4 63

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezr	Thos B Harned	16 24
81	92	Carr Geo	Mrs. Geo. Williams	3 23
305	120	Dunwoody John	Thos B Harned	12 22
8		Daniel David	Albert Cattle	30
166		Hayes Robt & Jas. D and J Bechdel		19 90
398	80	Irvin Robt	Thos B Harned	15 90
125		Jackson Jerem'h Isaac L Bloomer		2 76
409		Leech Matthew	Sam'l Hall's Est	8 80
406	102	Stevenson Peter	Thos B Harned	16 24

MARION TOWNSHIP.

70		Allison Wm	C T Yearick	1 87
197		Harris A. D	Mary M Frank	4 01
17		Lewis Thomas	Elias Zimmerman	1 83
44		Lingle J. J	J D Shugert	61
31		McKinney Wm	J H Long	6 41
80		Young Robert	Jno P Harris	72

MILES TOWNSHIP.

450		Brady Robt	A Pardee	1 84
410		Brady Hannah	"	1 75
255		Brady Jane	"	1 28
209		Brady John	"	85
440		Brady Wm. P	Mrs. Nathan Haugh	4 08
273		Barton Wm	"	1 70
149		Boyd Wm	Wm Bletz	1 70
17		Boyd Wm	"	28
12		Boyd Wm	"	21
200		Brady John	Theo Vail	3 40
429		Brady Wm. P	Harry Keller	4 25
476		Carothers Jas	Mrs N Haugh	3 40
42		Deering Christ'r	N H Gruber	3 40
194		Gratz S	N H Gruber	85
400		Gray Robert	A Pardee	1 84
100		Gray Thomas	"	2 04
100		Gratz S	N H Gruber	85
100		Hunter Alex	A Pardee	1 96
250		Haines Josiah	Nathan Haugh	85
330		Hepburn Jas	Frank Haugh	1 30
300		Jackson Jerem'h	A Pardee	1 07
17		Kitts Geo	W C Heinle	5 10
410		Levy Aaron	A Pardee	1 28
26		Lattimore Robt	Harry Keller	28
27		Miles Thomas	"	5 10
207		Parker Wm	Solomon S Peck	28
400		Parker Wm	Philip Walker	21
125		Seigfried Jacob	B V Campbell	1 76
200		Sigfried Daniel	Harry Keller	5 10
277		Steadman Wm	A Pardee	65
100		Smith Thos	"	85
50		Swineford Peter	N Haugh and wife	3 00
150		Scott Abram	A Pardee	43
90		Scott Samuel	"	22
130		Scott Abrah'm	"	65
29		Scott Samuel	"	43
		Taggart Robt	"	65
		Unknown	Wm B Shaffer	14

PATTON TOWNSHIP.

148		Burton Robt	M Thompson	29 63
30		Burton Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	6 00
148		Diehl Adam	Annie E Thompson	17 76
150		Diehl John	Eliz'bth T Hamilt'n	18 00
50		Diehl Adam	Sarah Christ	4 00
63		Diehl Thomas	Annie E Thompson	7 20
53		Diehl Nicholas Sr	Jas I Thompson	6 00
123		Diehl Nicholas Sr	Wm Thompson Jr	14 40
108		Diehl Nicholas	Jno I Thompson	1 29
30		Diehl Nicholas Jr	Jas I Thompson	3 60
90		Diehl Nicholas Jr	Wm Thompson Jr	10 80
65		Diehl Nicholas Jr	Jno I Thompson Jr	3 92
150		Diehl Nicholas Jr	Sarah Christ	30 00
130		Ellis Wm	M Thompson	26 00
65		Gover Robt	"	13 01
85		Kline Jno	Jas I Thompson	5 12
190		McKean Robt	M Thompson	31 00
40		McKean Robt	Elizabeth Hamilton	4 80
51		Newport James	M Thompson	5 14
211		O'Brian John	"	32 21
165		White John	"	33 01
121	53	West Thomas	"	24 20
55		Wilson Wm	"	5 54

PENN TOWNSHIP.

100		Cook Wm	J C McEntire	1 85
200		McCalley Wm	J F Torbert	4 63
360		Montgomery Wm	"	6 95
276		Montgom'ry Danl	"	6 40
¼ of 170		Swinford Peter	Geo Robertson	1 85

POTTER TOWNSHIP

60	100	Felmalee Moses	Darlington Kaip	75

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

140		Allison Andrew	Jas A Beaver	27 72
265		Allison A & Jno Lilly	Jas A Beaver	52 48
40	10	Atherton Rich'rd	J Pemberton Ellis	13 20
52		Bannon Joseph	Chaney & Thompson	3 46
433	153	Brickley Daniel	Passmore & Lighten	42 90
776		Copenhaver & Whitcomb	Daniel Straw	51 22
250		Copenhaver John	W C Heinle	8 25
400		Copenhaver John	David M Torrey	6 60
433		Dentler Wm	G. F. Hoop	42 90
122		Eberman Philip	W H McCausland	12 08
433	163	Ehler Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
30		Eberman John	W H McCausland	1 98
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	Farmers & Mech Nat'l Bank	42 87
433	153	Fink Jno	Mary I Ardell	21 52
50		Groe Elizabeth	Lavina Schoonover	3 30
121	152	Groe & McKean	"	7 98
433	153	Greaves Thos	G W Ford's Est	21 41
216	156	Grant Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 38
433	153	Gray Wm	E H Jackson	42 82
434		Grant Thos	Rensaeller Sims	28 64
300		Graff Mathias	W G Morrison	19 80
433	163	Hopkins John	Passmore, Bryson & Hartle	42 87
216	156	Hamilton Thos	W H Blair att'y	21 52
12		Haines Reuben	Levi Reese	80
396		Jordon Benjamin	W C Heinle	26 14
100		King Robert	Robert F Hunter	6 60
433	153	Lee John	W C Heinle	28 58
433	153	Lenhore Christian	Mary I Ardell	21 52
434		Lucas Chas	E H Jackson	42 96
433	153	Lewis David	"	28 58
433	153	Lowden Richard	F & M Nat'l Bank	42 87
120	86	Libby John	W C Heinle	7 92
433	153	Malone Richd	W J Jackson	19 80
433	153	Meyers Jacob	Jno H Orvis Est	85 74
100		McCord J R & H	J E McCord & H Campbell	6 60
433	153	Malone Rich'd	W C Heinle	17 16
433		Metzgar Jacob	W H McCausland	85 74
433	153	McConmon Jno	David M Torrey	14 29
270		McIntire Hugh	Harry Keller	17 82
433	153	Pinkerton Henry	F & M Nat'l Bank	42 87
430	9	Ramsey Jas	Mrs J B Long & J Q Miles	13 20
31-36 of 405	47	Rush Jacob	A Y Cassanova et al	239 18
	38	Robison Wm H	Lavina Schoonover	2 64
	34	Robison Wm H	"	2 64
433	153	Spear Robert	Mary I Ardell	21 52
433	153	Siddens Eleanor	E H Jackson	27 58
433	153	Schafner Casper	Mary I Ardell	21 52
214		Stout Jacob	W H McCausland	42 38
433	153	Smith Mary	C M Bower	8 58
434	153	Spear John	W C Heinle	14 32
433	153	Toner James	M Rosenbaum	28 64
195		Vandyke Henry	Eve Sharer	6 60
193		Witmer Henry	Edward French	12 74
31-36 of 122	44	Weidman Jno	A Y Cassanova et al	69 23
31-36 of 402	116	Weidman Jac	"	228 46
433	153	Welsh Joseph	Jno M Dale	28 58
¾ of 325		Wilson John	Passmore & Leighten	32 27
108		Wilson John	Jas Passmore	16 69
306	100	Wilson Wm	W H McCausland	109 9
433	153	Wetzler Jacob	W C Heinle	14 3

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

300		Devling Joseph	Lehigh V Coal Co	8 1
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Sam'l W	Jas A Beaver, tr'stee	42 1
4-5 of 433	163	Fisher Jas C	"	42 1
433	153	Greaves Thos	Geo W Fords Est	11 7
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J H Holt	6 7
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	J Z Long	6 7
¼ of 400		Holt Edgar	C M Bower	13 5
162		Jones Richard	W C Heinle	8 7
353		Liggett John	Lehigh Val Coal Co	9 5
400		Long J Z	"	8 1
200		Long J Z	"	5 4
400		Martin Alex	Wm A Cahall	10 7
40		Mitchell Wm P	W C Heinle	2 1
216		Parker Jeremiah	Samuel Hall Est	7 2
433	153	Speer Margaret	W C Heinle	23 42
200		Tompkins Jas	Pat Ward Jr	14 04
162		Tompkins Jos	Hugh Ward	19 64
347	32	Waln Phoeb	Jas A Beaver tr'stee	42 12
277	36	Wharton Mary M	Samuel Hall Est	9 35

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

100		Cowher James	C T Fryberger	10 29
81		Downing Joseph	Samuel Lewis	12 41
350		Lamb John	S D Shugert	25 50
433	163	McCommon Thos	W C Heinle	22 10
72		Merryman Thos	Wm Miller	3 68
100		Moore James	W C Heinle	5 10
69		Noris Marion	Mary E Morrison	6 50
33	131	Ridgway, Budd & Co, No. 12	Dennis Reese	2 3
438		Thomas John W	C B Thomas	1
100		Wilson Wm	W C Heinle	5

UNION TOWNSHIP.

40		Davis Bover	Rich'd Downing	1
200		Kuhn P R	W C Heinle	3
47		Unknown	Thomas Harrison	2

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

94	98	Daugherty Marg't	W C Heinle	2
190	159	Evans Jesse	Henry Brown	4
250		Erskine John	Linsey Mahaffey	17
31	129	Gilbert Wm	M Thompson	70
99		Gilbert Wm	Henry Brown	2 30
68		Hahn Peter	"	1 74
151		Hahn Peter	"	3 68
560		McEwen Mary	W A Cahall	3 45
50		McKee Samuel	B F Shaffer	29
10	38	McCalmont Thos	Thos Kain	40
92		Parker Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	58
91		Parker Rich'd	"	58
50		Piles Benj & Co	J S McCormick	58
200		Parker Richard	W C Heinle	3 46
74	76	Rohrer Christian	J H Long	11 46
3	114	Unknown	Henry Brown	1
192		Worden Jeremiah	B F Shaffer	1 14
4	22	Wickersh'm Am's	Moses Thompson	10
88		Wickersh'm Am's	Henry Brown	2 02
239	51	Wickersh'm Am's	"	5 52

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

33		Clymer Henry	John I Thompson	4 36
300		Hawthorne Thos	"	10 62
223		Hawthorne Jas	John Q Miles	4 09
225		Kuhn Michael	L S Hoops	6 22
180		Kuhn Joseph	"	4 93
103	83	Kuhn Abram	"	2 84
247	150	Kuhn Geo	"	6 78
390	50	Kuhn Mathias	"	10 71
345		Kuhn John	Jno I Thompson	45 62
260		Lawman Geo	"	34
330		Mayland Jasper	"	11 83
274		Miles Samuel	"	43 74
86		Ross John	"	13 68
79		Swanswick John	"	12 56
6		Singer John	"	1 29
88		Shippen Wm JF	"	11 66
5		Unknown	S R Pringle	7
½		Unknown	S R Pringle & W G Morrison	2
100		Unknown	W Laird	3 48
¼		Unknown	W G Morrison	28
137		Wister Daniel	Jno I Thompson	29 04
30		Wister Wm	"	4 78

ALSO.

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

Description	Owners	Taxes

BELLEFONTE BORO.

Lot,	Patrick Dugan	1 30
Lot,	Michael McGilliam	7 80
YMCA blg,	Harriet Pifer	8 10

HOWARD BORO.

2-5 a,	Henry Rothrock Est	16 40
8 acres,	Hannah Gallahger	16 69
¼ acres,	C C Cooke	3 55
¼ acre,	C C Cooke	12 57

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot,	Wm Baird Est	1 60
Lot,	John G Hall	9 55
Lot,	H Levy	9 55
H & L,	Joseph Adams	2 10
"	Mrs Bella Jones	3 00
"	Sarah J Shope Est	10 83
19 acres	Joseph Green Est	47 52
axefact'ry,	"	17 20
2 lots,	"	2 40
L & mill house	"	6 52
Lot,	Mrs Eliza Magee	3 27
2 lots,	Mary McCollum	4 26
H & L,	Daniel P Shope	13 00
"	Mrs J Liggett Est	17 40

MILLHEIM BORO.

¼ acres,	Nicholas Barnhart	11 26
"	Elmira Decker	14 70
"	Julia Royer	1 88
"	Matilda Stover	1 88
"	Eliz'b'th Klinefelter	4 68
"	Abraham King	5 90
"	"	2 70
"	Robert Kreamer	2 61
½ acre,	Millheim Hosiery Co	33 90
9½ acres	Millheim Hosiery Co	
	J H Reifsnyder trus.	14 35
¾ acre,	H W Bollinger	3 13
½ acre,	Harvey Swartz	2 50
½ acre,	Elizabeth Zellers	65

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Brrney Mendleman	7 10
Lot,	Charles Hoover	2 42
H & L,	Jos Hall	3 70
"	Alton Nelson	13 39
"	Mrs Jessie Nichols	13 00
Lot,	Mrs Jacob Jacobs	1 40
H & L,	J H Munson	43 68
"	Frank Nelson	6 72
Lots,	Austin Atherton	1 20

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

11 acres,	D W Holt	47 20
H & L,	Wm Bryson	8 40
Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof	3 77
Lot,	George Sense	4 16
Lot,	Mrs Jared Waple	1 54
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2 05
Lot,	Mrs Geo Foutz	1 84
2 lots,	J L Hughes	3 10
H & L,	Lizzie Hall	4 20
"	Silas Reese	7 75
1 lot,	"	2 84

UNIONVILLE BORO.

1-5 acre,	Esther Hoover	9 60
1-6 acre,	Catherine Wollestagle	3 20
1-5 acre,	Jemima Bush	4 88
½ acre,	Benjamin Rich	23 48

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Wesley Lambert Est	1 27
L,	Buck & Brockerhoff	3 50

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

2-5 acres,	Stanley & Julia Watson	23 48
6 acres,	Frank Wallace	9 05
Lot,	James Teller	7 76
8 acres,	Wm Stanley	5 13
Lot,	W Wyland & Henry Musser	7 50
15 acres,	Catherine Deeters	4 55
1 acre,	Wm Butler	94
H & L,	Mrs Barbara Smith	2 85
"	Jno or Mth Osewalt	3 87
"	Annie Campbell	9 37
4 lots and pl'n'g mill,	Mary Campbell	7 81
3 acres,	Mary E. Baney	5 63
100 acres,	Jos Green's Est	22 15
"		15 25
Lot,	Catherine Mulhollan	1 89
H & L,	Jane B Wood's Est	1 42
2 acres,	Somer's Est	34
Lot,	David Swyer's Est	85
25 acres,	John Nyman	6 45

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Alex Solt	2 85
13 acres,	Walter E Meek	16 84
100 acres,	Moses Thomps'n h'rs	3 25

H & L, Mrs Emma Smith 1 46; " Mrs John Shadman 1 74

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Sarah Foster Est	67
31 acres,	Wm Grove Est	19
Lot,	John Minnich Est	85
50 acres,	John Kibe	82
9 acres,	Christian Houtz Est	1 61
11 acres,	M Brown Est	34

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmyer Est	4 31
50 acres,	Sam'l Albright Est	1 29
60 acres,	William E Smith	1 53
89 acres,	Huyett & Co.	2 49

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

25 acres,	William Thomas	1 80

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

24 acres,	J F Montgomery & Bros	36 34
3 acres,	J W Gephart trus	189 80
6 acres,	J H Anderson	4 26
140 acres,	T J Moore	16 24
3 acres,	Mrs Nancy Maize	1 02
2 acres,	Sarah L Smith	68
1 acre,	Mary Chapman	86
¼ acre,	Geo Wantz	2 24
4¼ acres,	Robert Watkins	2 73
5 acres,	Harvey Watkins	2 86
3 acres,	Jonathan Walker	1 95
68 acres,	S M Watkins	7 42
20 acres,	Sarah Daughenb'gh	8 43
1 acre,	Curtin & Co or Miss L Sanders	3 38
2 acres,	J H Bathurst	5 24
½ acre,	Jane Packer	75

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

100 acres,	Aaron Eliot	18 90
100 acres,	Jno Kline's heirs	4 95
25 acres,	Geo Gates	1 80
140 acres,	"	9 00
228 acres,	Samuel Steel	49 05
239 acres,	Jos F Williams Est	29 40
25 acres,	Rachael Riney	2 55
433 acres,	Austin Swisher	39 92
100 acres,	Robert Merrit	10 00
30 acres,	Alexander Dillen	4 80
1 acre,	Elizabeth Fry	1 20
100 acres,	Samuel Gingery	4 80
48 acres,	Fremont Hartsock	5 72
30 acres,	W A Hartsock	2 88
H & L,	Harriet McGinley	3 20

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

¼ acre,	Cline Quigley's Est	2 28
8 acres,	"	1 65
¼ acre,	Roland Wantz	42
½ acres,	Balser Weber	2 10
1 acre,	Mrs Jas McCloskey	5 25
¼ acre,	R Lucas Est	35

MARION TOWNSHIP.

4 acres,	Hannah Hoy	1 33
29 acres,	R B Loder	6 35
28 acres,	Jonathan Tressler	9 38

MILES TOWNSHIP.

4 acres,	John Hartzel Est	63
4 acres,	Daniel Conser Est	05
¾ acre,	Daniel Simon	1 79
50 acres,	J K Reish	95

PENN TOWNSHIP.

106 acres,	Isaac & Mary Buffington	21 82
67 acres,	George E Royar	4 40

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

39 acres,	Thomas & Catherine Toot	98
1 acre,	Mary Adams	2 38
43 acres,	Culp and Son	1 91
90 acres,	Abram Holderman	5 39

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Club House	Mountain Brach Rod and Gun Club	2 20
420 acres,	J Pimberton Ellis	378 00
Lot,	Byer and Guyer	56
Lot,	W F Davis	8 80
Lot,	Adam Hoy	56
Lot,	Mrs Annie Johns'n	1 10
Lot,	James Kenna	56
Lot,	Joseph Naylor	56

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

H & L,	Henry Williams	3 15

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

½ acre,	Henry Haught	5 32
10 acres,	Curtin and Co	81 25
50 acres,	"	1 87
50 acres,	"	1 87
H & L,	W V Emery	12 00
"	"	12 09
"	Dr R L Dartt	2 60
"	"	3 25
"	"	3 25
"	"	2 25
"	Mrs J A Walker	5 20
"	Perry Cole	3 90
"	Wash Johnston Est	1 69
"	Christ Miller	4 39
"	Charles Schroyer	4 95
"	Augustus Hoover	3 25

**TA

ACTS ABOUT THE NAVY

he Speed, Armament and Handling of Sea Fighters.

IM, PONDEROUS BATTLESHIPS.

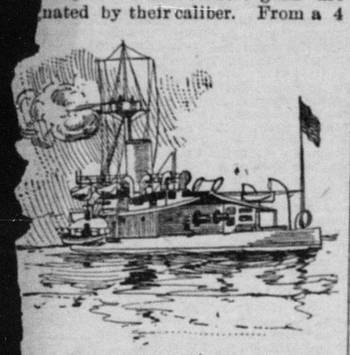
ift Armored Cruisers and Low Swimming Monitors Which, With Full Magazines and Shotted Guns, Watch the Cuban Ports or Seek Spanish Squadrons.

The marines in the navy use the Lee rifle, which has a magazine holding five cartridges. This arm is of .23 caliber.

In naval warfare the shell has reced the solid shot in all calibers down the 1 pounder gun, adding vastly e destructive effect of a cannonade.

l modern guns on ships of war are hloading and rifled.

om the highest calibers down to inch diameter of bore guns are nated by their caliber. From a 4



RING FROM A MONITOR'S FIGHTING TOP.

h caliber down to the 1 pounder take their name from the weight shot they throw. Everything be- the 1 pounder is in the machine class.

Male applicants may enter the navy ween the ages of 14 and 35 years. s between 14 and 17 years old can ist only as apprentices.

While in the army the private soldier y rise to a major generalship, in the y the limit of the bluejacket's possi- promotion is the position of warrant er, as gunner, boatswain, carpenter. highest pay of a warrant officer is 800 a year.

Bluejackets are better paid than sol- rs in the United States service, and en in active service have what the ier is seldom sure of, the assurance good food and comfortable quarters. landsman in the navy receives in the ginning $ month, and his pay in- ases at each step of his promotion to rank of ordinary and of able seaman.

From Key West to Havana is a dis- ce of 90 miles measured in a direc- n almost due south.

cruise on a warship in the Carib- sea is a far more healthful and sant business than to campaign on d. It is cooler upon the water, there no venomous reptiles or insects to ke life a burden and but little lia- ity of malarial or epidemic disease.

For fighting in warm climates the ited States seaman wears a uniform white—canvas jumper, canvas trou- rs, knitted watch cap or white canvas , black necktie and lanyard with ife.

For boarding or repelling boarders in naval engagement the United States lor is provided with a revolver and lass. When landed as infantry, he rries a Lee magazine rifle.

There is nothing cleaner than the cks and equipment of a warship. All odwork is scrubbed and brass work lished daily, and there is no end to ainting and scraping and to the chip- ng of rust from anchors and cables.

Every man-of-war's man knows how sew and does his own mending. any of the old hands would rather y the materials and make their own othes than draw a ready made uni- rm suit from the government.

On warships to which a chaplain is ssigned a small white pennant with a ue cross flying from the gaff gives no- e that divine service is being held on ard.

No punishment involving bodily suf- ring, such as the old time flogging, anding, tattooing of offenders, can be djudged by any court martial or in- icted upon any person in the navy.

In modern naval fights the battleships re ranged in the first line and bear the brunt of attack. With them are the monitors and armored cruisers which protect the flanks and rear of the line of battle. Protected cruisers, torpedo boats, dispatch boats, hospital ships and torpedo boat destroyers form the second ne.

Torpedo boat destroyers are large tor- do boats which are equipped so that y may launch torpedoes at the en- or with guns and rams sink his orpedo boats.

The cost per day of maintaining in ommission an ordinary warship is ,500.

The present outlay for the United ates navy is $50,000 per day.

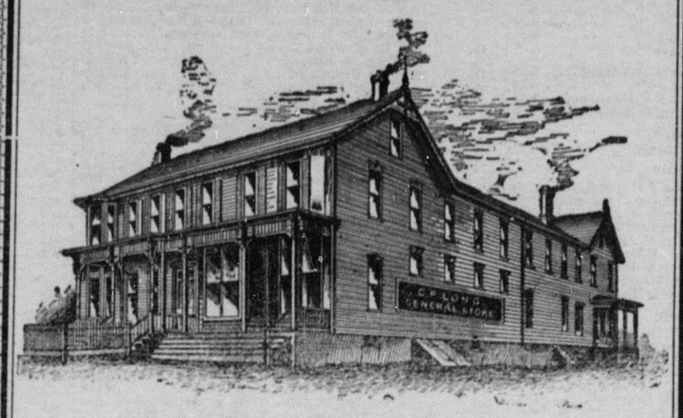
A single charge of ammunition for a rge caliber gun costs $500.

It costs from $7,000 to $10,000 to fill he bunkers of a man-of-war with coal.

Until the recent naval fight off Manilla only one sea fight had occurred to put modern war vessels and armaments to the test—the battle of Yalu, in 1895, between the Chinese and Japanese fleets.

Our modern steel built, armorclad navy had no existence, even on paper, 6 years ago. At that time the United ates had but 37 war vessels available r cruising, of which only one, the ennessee, was a first rate ship. The moothbore muzzle loader was the prehiling gun in the service then. Many the war craft of that period have en since laid up as superannuated.

The first class battleship Iowa is the most powerful open sea fighter, and the protected cruiser Minneapolis, which has reached a speed of 23.7 knots, is the swiftest ship in the navy.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS FULL OF FURNITURE.....

...Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades-- a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union
STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

$5.00, $7.00 or $10.00

Buys of us a strictly All Wool Men's Suit of such quality and make as you will not find shown elsewhere for less than from Two to Five Dollars more money.

We are positively showing more good clothing than you will find in anyother two stores in Centre county. It will be to your advantage to examine this immense stock at once.

FAUBLES,
Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit —no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and hand-made. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,
Centre Hall, - - - - - Penna.

Special Sale OF Millinery Goods.

We are now closing out all our Straw goods at cost. Do not miss taking advantage of our Special Sale. We have a fine selection of Flowers.

Your choice for 25 cents.

Also a full line of Trimmed Hats.

We are closing out at greatly reduced prices.

Taffeta Ribbons, 20c. per yard.

DINGES & CHRISTINE,
Centre Hall, - - Penna.

You Need Not Lie!

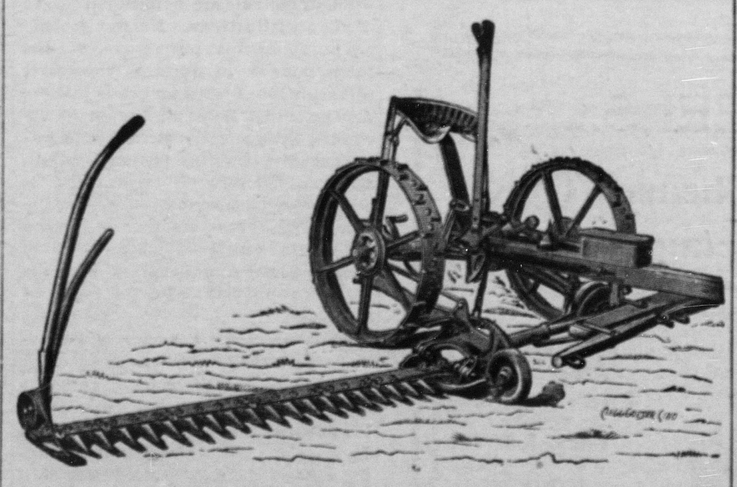
About the size of the fish that got away if you get your - - -

Fishing Tackle
...FROM...

G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from $1.50 to $3.00.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

Do You Want To Buy Boys' Clothing at a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next, and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at $5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $7.00 to $10.00. Call early for bargains like these are sure to go fast.

Faubles,
Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts. New York.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York, 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.20 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 05	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.05 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 55
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 45	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park....	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale....	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	....Mackeyville....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		..... Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 06	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Frank Fisher, of Boalsburg, was a visitor in town on Tuesday.

——Sheriff Cronister, of Bellefonte, was in town Monday evening.

——D. C. Keller, proprietor of the Hotel Haag, Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday.

——Miss Anna Gregg, of Bellefonte, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. Mame Miller.

——Walter Kerlin is attending a Luther League convention which is in session at Renova.

——Pleasant Gap's amiable business man, merchant Noll, was a pleasant caller upon the Reporter.

——Mrs. Thomas Lingle and Mrs. Mervin Arney, were pleasant callers at the Reporter office.

——Mrs. Mary McClenahan who has been seriously ill for the past two months is slowly improving.

——Mr. Wm. Coldren, one of Pleasant Gap's good citizens, was in town Tuesday transacting business.

——Miss Annie Lohr, of Lewisburg, came up Monday on a short visit among friends in her old home.

——Cloyd Haines, of Rebersburg, a leading school teacher of that section, favored our sanctum with a call.

——Simon Dinges, one of Williamsport's affable insurance agents, called to give us a warm handshake.

——James Stewart, of New Bloomfield, Pa., came up on a few days' visit. Mrs. Stewart had been visiting her parents for some time. They returned Tuesday.

——W. C. Wagner, merchant of Kipple, was here last week shaking hands with his many friends, and made an hour's pleasant call at the Reporter sanctum and had his label advanced.

——B. Poulson, the handle manufacturer, was away several days last week to Titusville, Pa., on a business trip. Mr. Poulson expects to remove his handle factory from this place and locate elsewhere.

——The Reporter was favored with a call from two of Middleburg's prominent citizens, Messrs. H. C. Walter and Calvin Stettler, who, with wives and children, are visiting at Rev. Rearick's, the first named being a brother of Mrs. Rearick. They will visit State College and Bellefonte before returning home.

——Rev. W. K. Foster and son Herbert were here a few days the latter part of last week visiting among relatives. Rev. Foster filled the pulpit at State College last Sunday. He is now in charge of the Watsontown Presbyterian church, having recently accepted the call.

——Sumner V. Hosterman left this morning for Lancaster, Pa., after a visit home of about three weeks. The Senior class of Franklin and Marshall College, of which he is a member, graduates next Thursday. He will at once begin reading law, having registered in the office of prominent Lancaster attorneys.

——Rev. J. W. Boal, a former high-esteemed Presbyterian pastor of this place, is here visiting friends, and also called to pay his respects to the Reporter. Rev. Boal is still residing at Tamaqua, and we were pleased to learn from him that his family is well. It is gratifying to us to have him announce that that eminent and pure Pennsylvania jurist, Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, President Judge at Pottsville, requested him to bear to us his highest esteem and regard.

——D. F. Luse took a trip last week through New York exhibiting his new hydrant to water managers and members. He was successful in having his hydrant accepted in several towns. In Ithica, N. Y., he met our former townsman, E. G. Van Pelt, who showed him the sights of that section. Mr. Luse was in Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he purchased a site to make his patent water hydrant and as we understand will be prepared to do all kinds of lathe work aside from his hydrant, having purchased one of the very best machines on the market.

The Reporter Doing a Good Thing, as Ever.

The daily war dispatches received at the Reporter office, are telephoned by us at once to all points on this side of the county free of charge, thus keeping all up to the hour as to the war. One reader made the remark, "There is never any thing little or mean about the Reporter."

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Charles P. Johnson, a well-known attorney at Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of differnt remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; J. A. Carson, Potters, Mills; J. H. Foss, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

How Memorial Day Exercises Were Observed.—Other News of Interest.

C. A. Moyer has retired from business in our village, and has vacated the premises. Sorry to lose him as a citizen.

G. C. King one of our active citizens opened a meat market on Monday last—a convenience long needed. The neighborhood can now obtain choice meats any day.

The Ladies Mite Society of the Lutheran church held an open air festival on Tuesday evening last, which proved a decided success notwithstanding the evening proved rather cool.

I understand that the veterans assisted by the sons of veterans, are quietly making preparations to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in an unusually interesting manner, camp-fires, beans, hard tack, pyrotechnics, etc. Let us all assist to make it a grand success and have a glorious time.

W. G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, Democratic candidate for the nomination for District Attorney, made us a visit on Saturday last. Mr. Runkle is well known here and throughout our valley, is very affable, a gentleman of unquestionable abilities and a thorough Democrat. If nominated he would undoubtedly prove a strong candidate; his friends here are by no means idle.

W. P. Alexander, head miller in the milling establishment of Allison Bros. of our village, is able to attend to business again. Ten days ago in removing from a wagon a bag containing over two hundred pounds of bran, his foot slipped and he fell, with the bran on top, receiving injuries which confined him to the house for several days.

W. S. Musser our polite railroad agent, has erected and about finished a very handsome portico to his residence, besides making several other improvements to his property. Mr. Musser has been our railroad agent for quite a number of years, and has become very popular with the traveling public. Frank Hettinger his assistant, is also becoming quite a railroad man.

Memorial Day was an unusually interesting event here; the weather was delightful, and our town thronged with visitors. The National colors floated from about every building in the village. Some of the residences were very handsomely decorated, the occupants displaying considerable artistic skill. Our village presented a very beautiful appearance. The parade was quite a feature and remarkably large. Promptly at 6 o'clock p. m., they moved in the following order: Drum corps followed by the old veterans—their numbers growing less day by day—the Spring Mills band, then the sons of veterans in their bright, new uniforms, presenting a particularly fine and soldierly appearance; the Sunday schools next, carrying floral tributes, followed by citizens and carriages in large numbers. At the cemetery the services were of a very interesting character. After the manuel of arms and the salute of musketry by the sons of veterans, Dr. P. W. Leitzell Captain, made a few touching remarks, followed by Victor Royer, one of the members, who delivered a very beautiful address, words to the unknown dead. Next was the decoration of the graves. While the band was playing a dirge Miss Rena Shires, Miss Virna Rearick and Miss Lena Grolman, three handsome young ladies of our village, all charmingly attired in immaculate white, looking like goddesses, decorated the monument erected in remembrance of the unknown dead; it was a beautiful tribute. At the conclusion of the ceremony, appropriate addresses were delivered by Col. J. P. Coburn, of Bellefonte, Sumner Hosterman, of Centre Hall, and Dr. D. M. Wolf, of our village. Miss Bessie Brown, daughter of William Brown, leader of the band, recited in a feeling manner a very beautiful poem, eliciting prolonged applause. At the conclusion of the address of Col. J. P. Coburn, on the suggestion of C. P. Long, two large handsome silk flags were woven before the speakers and above the heads of the audience, and three cheers proposed, which created considerable enthusiasm, particularly among the old heroes, and responded to with a hearty good will by every body. The Sons of Veterans had entire charge of the services of the day, and deserve all honor and praise for the admirable manner in which everything connected with the celebration was conducted. At the Georges valley cemetery, after the exercises and decoration, a very brilliant address, in fact an oration was delivered by J. H. Keller assistant teacher in the Spring Mills Academy, Rev. Faus also made a few remarks. The attendance was quite large. At the Mountain cemetery, by the way, that little community, in which it is located, deserve to be highly complimented upon the neat and cleanly condition of their cemetery, it now presents a very beautiful appearance. After the military exercises by the Sons of Veterans, the old veterans decorated the grave of comrade Grim, the only soldier who sleeps beneath that church yard sod. The attendance here was also quite large.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." For sale by Smith & Crawford.

COBURN.

The Largest Flag in the County to be Swung to the Breeze.

Merchant F. P. Barker made a business trip to Bellefonte on Wednesday.

One of B. F. Allen's cows was struck and killed by a freight train on Tuesday.

Andrew J. Rishel has gone to Mill Hall and has found employment at Mann's axe factory.

Frank Bartges and wife and T. A. Meyer and wife were visiting friends in Nittany valley over Sunday.

Merchant James E. Harter and wife visited at the home of John Hosterman, near Woodward on Sunday.

Memorial Day passed off quietly here. Most of our people went to Millheim to witness the exercises there.

Samuel Ard made a business trip to Lancaster on Tuesday. He had intended to stop off at Harrisburg on his way back.

The Misses Emma and Bessie Burd, of near Lewisburg, with two gentlemen friends, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

Scott Kerstetter, of Rebersburg, the man who was seriously hurt at that place a few weeks ago at a flag raising, was taken to the Williamsport hospital on Tuesday morning. He was brought here, and taken to the last named place on a stretcher.

The citizens of this place will swing to the breeze in the near future, the the largest flag in the county; it will be 24x42 feet in size, and will be fastened on a steel wire stretched from one mountain to another. Will give full particulars next week.

The Oleo Decisions.

The most that the Pennsylvania laws can do in the case is to compel the article to be sold for oleomargarine and not for butter, and this would seem to be all the law ought to do, even though there were no constitutional limitations to State legislation upon this subject. If sold only under its own proper title none will be deceived about what they are purchasing. Those who don't want oleomargarine will not be compelled to buy it. —Phil. Times.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court affecting the oleomargarine law of Pennsylvania is practically only a reaffirmation of the decision rendered in the Iowa "original package" case of several years ago. But it will have its effect in educating public sentiment to the demand for a modification of the law that will recognize the rights of all the people and take away from the politicians the lever they have used so effectively upon the rural population of the State. . . . Prohibitory legislation has been devised by the political class, based upon false pretenses, to secure, first, the support of the agricultural class and afterward use the threat of repeal for the purpose of bulldozing the same class into supporting the political machines. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Philad. Record thinks the best way for the farmers of Pennsylvania to prevent the sale of oleomargarine in the State is to make such a fine quality of butter that there will be no demand for inferior substitutes.

Perpetual Motion.

The question of perpetual motion has been solved by a Populist genius:

Rags make paper.
Paper makes money.
Money makes banks.
Banks make loans.
Loans make poverty.
Poverty makes rags.
Rags make—well, you stop here and commence over again, and keep on going until the cows come home.—Kansas.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTIOL.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections, in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1898, to elect delegates to the County convention.

Under the rules of the party the election will be opened at 3 p. m. and closed at 7 p. m. The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 14th, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, to nominate:—Two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for Prothonitary, and one candidate for District Attorney; elect five delegates to the State convention, to be held at Altoona, June 29th, 1898; elect three conferees to the next congressional caucus or conference, of the 28th congressional district of which Centre county forms a part; elect three conferees to the next conference of the 34th senatorial district, to help select a State Senatorial candidate; elect a chairman of the County Committee, to serve from January 1st, 1899, to January 1st, 1900; and to transact such other business as may appear before the convention in the interest of the party.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each election district is entitled, as approved and ratified by the Democratic County Committee is as follows:

Bellefonte, n. w.	2	Haines twp e p	2
" s. w.	3½	" " w p	3
" w. w.	1	Harris twp	2½
Centre Hall boro	2	Howard twp	1
Howard "	1	Liberty "	2
Milesburg "	1	Huston "	1
Millheim "	2	Marion "	2
Philipsburg 1st w	1	Miles twp e p	1
" 2d w	2	" " m p	3
" 3d w	1	" " w p	1
S Philipsb'g boro	1	Patton twp	1
State College "	1	Penn "	4
Unionville "	1	Potter " n p	2
Benner twp n p	2	" " s p	4
" " s p	1	Rush " n p	2
Boggs " n p	1	" " s p	2
" " e p	1	Snow Shoe e p	2
" " w p	2	" " w p	1
Burnside twp	1	Spring twp n p	1
College "	2	" " s p	2
Curtin "	1	" " w p	1
Ferguson " e p	3	Taylor "	1
" " w p	1	Union "	1
Gregg twp n p	1	Walker twp e p	1
" " e p	2	" " m p	2
" " w p	3	" " w p	1
Half Moon twp	1	Worth "	1

J. K. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	1 00
Rye	50
Corn	45
New Oats	
Oats	30
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	60
Sides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, June 1.
Wheat, contract, May, 1.10a1.15.
Corn, No 2 mixed, 37.
Butter, fancy creamery, 16½a17c.; do prints, 17c.
Eggs, fresh, 12c.

Chicago, June 1.
Wheat, cash, 1.40.
Corn, cash, 33½.
Oats, cash, 31.

East Liberty, Live Stock:
Cattle unchanged.
Hogs, prime heavies, 4.50; prime mediums, 4.45; best heavy 4.40; pigs, 3.60 a4.00; good roughs, 3.50a3.75; common to fair, 2.50a3.40.
Sheep, choice clipped, 4.25; common 3.25a3.60; choice clipped lambs, 5.10a 5.25; common to good, 4.25a5.00; spring lambs, 5.00a5.65.
Veal calves, 6.10a7.00.

One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Vote of Thanks.

Resolved, That Classis tender its thanks and heartfelt appreciation to the Reformed church for the free excursion to Penns Cave and to the proprietor of the cave, Mr. Samuel Long. Resolved, that cordial thanks of this Classis be tendered to the Reformed people of Centre Hall for entertaining us so hospitably.

J. L. BARNHART, Cor. Sec.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man hor his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Not Equaled Anywhere

...Our line of Bicycle Clothing. Prices the very lowest possible.

Assortment complete, at

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
May 26	66	53	part cloudy.
" 27	70	50	part cloudy.
" 28	78	50	part cloudy.
" 29	75	62	part cloudy.
" 30	73	59	part cloudy.
" 31	74	46	clear.
June 1	79	48	clear.

Rain: On 28, at night, .10 inch; on 28, .05 inch.

Total rainfall in May, 4.82 inches.

MRS. LUCY HENNEY,

Headquarters for

ARTISTIC MILLINERY,

Centre Hall.

I am receiving this week a fine assortment of new goods. Among which you will find one of the largest and best assortments of Sailors in Fancy and Plain Chips, Panama, and all the new styles.

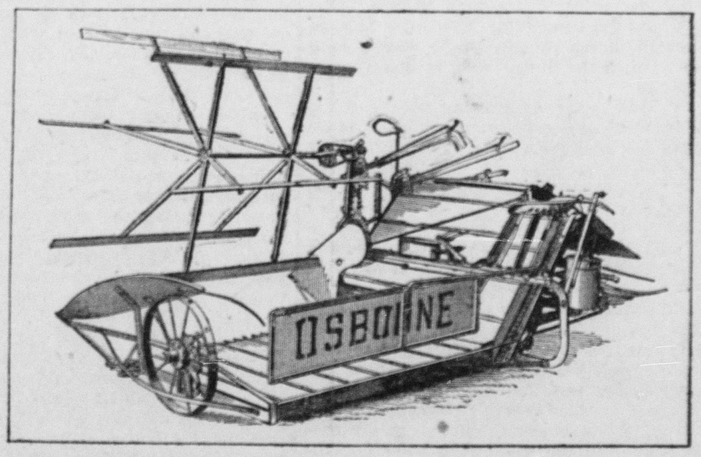
A fine line of Leghorn Hats. A variety of Flowers, from which to select. Jetted Quils, Wings, in all shades. Call and see us. We can please you in style and price.

Do You Want To buy Boys' Clothing At a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at $5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $7.00 to $10.00. Call early, for bargains like these are sure to go lively.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.



The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binders, the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Quality of Pasture---Beans Among Corn ---Planting Potatoes Under Straw---Weedy Strawberry Beds---Etc., Etc.

THE QUALITY OF PASTURE.

All the grass roots which root near the surface make the best early pasture, for these only get much warmth in the early spring months. June grass, red top and timothy pasture are best in the order named. Clover is very poor, innutritious feed until it begins to blossom. Then it very rapidly increases in value, but should be cut for soiling rather than pastured, as stock will trample down clover in blossom and waste more than they eat.

BEANS AMONG CORN.

Succotash was an original Indian dish, and to the Indians we probably owe the practice of growing corn and beans interspersed in the same field. Usually when the early planted corn fails a hill of beans is placed in the vacancy where the corn should have been. Still another way of growing beans among corn is to wait until near July, and then plant hills between between every hill of corn, and thereafter cultivate only in the rows that are free from the beans. On good land a considerable crop of beans may be grown and without interfering with the corn orop. We have tried this plan when we were living in a city, where all our gardening had to be done on a city lot, and it was necessary to make the land produce as much as it could be made to do.—Boston Cultivator.

PLANTING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

Some years ago some one wrote a letter in a farm paper claiming the great advantages from putting potatoes on a clover sod, and covering the sets thus planted so heavily with straw that no growth of either grass, clover or weeds was possible. He claimed an extraordinary crop with no plowing, no cultivation, and only needing to pull the straw away after the potato tops had died down, and find a crop of nice clean potatoes lying where the sod had been. We doubt much whether the original story was a true one, though on a small scale it might have been true if the season was wet enough. Any one who stops to think how much straw it must take to cover 43,560 square feet of surface deeply enough so that grass and weeds cannot grow through it, will see the absurdity of believing that a potato crop of even one acre, was ever grown in this way. What would be the advantage? It would only save plowing and a little cultivation. On the plowed acre, the potatoes would be best, because there believing that a potato crop of even supposing it rotted in time for potato roots to use it. The story, though plausibly told, could not deceive any one who had much experience in growing potatoes.—American Cultivator.

WEEDY STRAWBERRY BEDS.

It was the old-time idea that there should be no cultivation of strawberry plants the spring before they are to bear. The plant gets its name from the fact that straw is largely used as mulch for the beds in winter, and this in early spring, if raked into the spaces between the rows, is relied upon to destroy weeds. It will do this to a great extent, and will also form a clean bed on which the strawberries may be borne without getting soiled. There is certainly objection to running a cultivator between strawberry rows in early spring just before the plants are ready to blossom. That will make so much soil disturbance that the soil will not be compacted again, and the fruit will be mixed with sand and dirt. Yet if the strawberry bed is as rich as it ought to be, what weeds start among the plants will attain large size and injure the crop. The best way is to remove the weeds by hand, pulling them out. If the hoe is used place some of the straw over the place dug up, so that the fruit may not be soiled. The weeds are great robbers of moisture, and if not killed in spring will not only greatly lessen the crop, but make it hard to keep the bed for another year's use.

FIVE-MINUTE CHURNS.

Every now and then there seems to be a need for calling attention to humbugs and fallacies that pester and live off the dairy interests. One that makes its appearance regularly is the two-minute churn, or, in some cases, the five-minute churn.

If farmers were properly educated on the subject of churning there would be no demand for a churn to bring butter in less than from twenty to forty minutes. For twenty-five years progressive and up-to-date dairymen have known this to be true, and have governed themselves accordingly in selecting and using a churn. Editors of agricultural papers should know it if they do not know it, and therefore they should not admit to their columns advertisements of churns for which the principal claims made are that butter can be churned in them from two to five minutes. All such churns are constructed with internal devices, such as paddles, shafts and floats, all of which have a tendency to break the grain of the butter, while the churn of today that is indorsed by those who have a practical knowledge of outter making has no inside fixtures.—F. W. Mosely, in The Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE APPLE BORER.

When we came to this mountain country some twenty-six years ago it was a wild, undeveloped country, with no fruits of any kind. The first fruit we set out was apple trees, and nine-tenths of them were dead in two years. We cursed the nurserymen high and low for sending us old, worthless, diseased trees. What few trees lived soon showed us that we were in a superior apple belt; then we began to investigate and found the borer was the source of our trouble. We used all kinds of washes, oils, tars, and to very little effect, but after long experience we find the moth's egg that hatches the borer has to be laid where it will get the extreme heat of the sun. The moth lays its eggs at the base of the tree on the south side a half inch below the surface, the only place the eggs get the proper heat, unless on the upper side of a bent limb in the top of the tree, where there is a check that gets the direct rays of the sun. Every tree we now set out we wrap with a part of an old newspaper from three inches below the ground to a foot above. The first year is the season the borer gets in the tree. The tree is destitute of sap, and the borer thrives. About the third year, if the tree is in good thrift, the borer dies out or does not get in on account of the abundance of sap. So you will notice it is only the first two years that the tree needs wrapping. What really is needed is to shade the butt of the tree on the sunny side. If a little sprig or leaf comes out on the sunny side near the ground, leave it there to shade the ground for a year or two. A piece of a board, shingle or the half of a barrel stave set on the ground on the sunny side of the body of the tree is sufficient if it will remain. Trees should be wrapped before the first hot days of spring. When I set out trees I examine each one carefully to see if there is a borer already in; if so, I dig it out. —Horace F. Wilcox, Julian, Col.

HORNLESS CATTLE.

Many of the disagreeable features of dehorning may be avoided by preventing the horns of calves from developing.

The horns of cattle consist of two parts of different origin; the outer horny shell is a growth derived from the skin; the inner part or pitch consists of bone, and is an outgrowth of the skull.

At the birth of the calf each of these parts is undeveloped and only exists as a possibility, but they at once begin to grow, and in a short time the young horn can be felt as a slight elevation or button.

The horn tissue developes from the skin just as do hoofs and claws in the lower animals and nails in human beings. There is a zone in the skin about the base of the horn known as the matrix, from which new horn cells are constantly being formed, the older parts being pushed on. If we destroy the periosteum from which the bony part of the horn is formed and the matrix from which the horny part is formed, we prevent the further development of the horn. In removing horns which are already more or less developed, as in dehorning mature animals, the cut must be made deep enough to include the matrix or the stump of the horn will continue to grow. It may not be out of place here to remark that there is no danger of cutting into the brain cavity, as at this point it lies very deeply. The openings frequently seen on removing the horns are only empty spaces with which the frontal bone is honeycombed.

In calves the growing points of the horns are small in extent and can be destroyed with little trouble. In our experiments we have made use of caustic potash. Caustic potash, so called, is a pure form of the same substance which constitutes the potash sold in cans for soap making and cleaning purposes. It is in the form of white sticks, in diameter about the size of an ordinary lead pencil. As its name indicates, it is a powerful caustic, rapidly destroying the skin and other tissues if kept in contact with them. In this property lies its value as a preventitive of the growth of horns.

When properly applied it destroys the matrix or growing point of the horny tissue and the underlying periosteum from which the bony pith grows.

The hair should be cut away from the young horn as thoroughly as possible, so that the potash may come in intimate contact with the parts to be treated. The only secretion should be removed from the parts to be touched with the potash by wiping carefully with a rag or sponge moistened with soap suds, or water containing a little ammonia. Parts not to be touched should not be moistened.

The stick of potash is rolled up in a piece of paper so as to leave one end exposed. The exposed end is dipped in water to moisten it and then rubbed on the button or embryo horn until the skin begins to start, care being taken that the whole of the button and the border or matrix is included in the treatment. In young calves a few days old a surface half an inch or a little more in diameter will cover these parts.

Caustic potash, or caustic soda, which answers as well, can be obtained at almost any drug store. When not in use it should be kept in a closely stoppered vial, one with a rubber stopper preferred, or it will liquefy.

After the calf is two or three days old the sooner the potash is applied the better.—New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin.

A Distinguished Cattle Thief.

His honor, Judge John Wyckliff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation, is languishing in jail at Vinita, I. T., on the charge of cattle stealing. Justice Wyckliff is a full-blooded Cherokee.

BREAD OF NATIONS.

How the Staff of Life Is Made Among the Various Peoples.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as the basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such a food. In the remoter part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year, and store the loaves away, so that eventually they are as hard as bricks. Further north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamchatka pine or birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelander scrapes the "Iceland moss" off the rocks and grinds it into fine flour, which serves both for bread and puddings. In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India. In Persia the bread is made from rice flour and milk; it is called "lawash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth mason work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few moments to bake, and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (one cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing. A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of cloverseed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands the starchy pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made up into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves. Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manico tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in the raw state, but make a good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison; the fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.

Marriage of Officers.

The restrictive conditions at present in force with regard to the marriage of officers in the Russian army forbid this pivilege under any circumstance in the case of officers under the age of twenty-three. Between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-eight years the dot of an officer's wife must amount to a sum representing the minimum income of 250 roubles yearly. On comparison of these conditions with those regulating the same question in other European armies, it may be noted that in the Austrian-Hungarian army the number of officers authorized to contract marriage is limited by a fixed proportion assigned to each grade, and these totals being reached, all further marriages must be deferred pending the occurrence of vacancies in the married establishments. The Italian army regulations, which fix the income of the fiancee at a minimum of from 1,200 to 2,000 lire, would appear to be more rational in their operation. Itlaian officers, however, apply a somewhat liberal interpretation to this law, with the result that the number of marriages occurring under actual provisions does not exceed more than one eighth of the total number, seven-eighths of the officers being united under the conditions of the religious ceremony only, and thus exposing themselves to all the inconveniences which attend a marriage not recognized by civil law. Similar disabilities would now appear to be incurred by Russian officers, and suggestions have been made by the press in Russia that a general revision of the law is becoming necessary. The question is assuming some importance from the fact that Russian officers, reaching a total number of nearly 40,000, represent one of the most important classes in the state —Brooklyn Citizen.

Six Months Without Food.

John Babcock, an old resident of Gallen, Mich., is dead, after a fast which probably breaks all records. He had not tasted food since October last.

Mr. Babcock was in a runaway accident a year ago and received injuries which affected his head. In October he became worse, and for some reason which the doctors cannot explain he could not eat a mouthful of food. Every effort was made to give him nourishment, but in vain, and finally the medical men gave up his case as hopeless and left him to die. He continued to live, however, week after week, ithout food, until death came after he had gone 180 days without a morsel of food having passed his lips.

About two months ago Mr. Babcock's skin began to harden and to all appearances it was turning to bone. At his death his body was hard and did not seem to have had a drop of blood in it.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Oldest American Fort.

Standing, sentinel like, where the Susquehanna splits itself into the north and south branches, is old Fort Augusta, the veteran fighting stronghold of the United States. Placed beside a modern fort it would look, in size, like a dog alongside of an elephant. It is now the property of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gross, of Sunbury, Pa., and is located in a field about 165 feet from the river bank.

It was built in 1756, after plans by Col. Gordon, as a protection against the French and hostile Indians, and was named after the mother of George III. In shape, it closely resembles a bake oven, and its interior is curious and interesting. A small mound of earth marks the spot—with an opening in the ground two and one-half feet wide. Twelve four-inch stone steps lead below. On descending, the ground space inside is found to be 10x12 feet, and eight feet from the floor to the apex of the arched ceiling. The arch is brick and commences in an offset purposely made in the wall, five feet above the ground feet. The bricks are said to be of English manufacture.

Its location at the forks of the Susquehanna was a strong strategic advantage, as it held the chief passage by waterway from the north of the state. When completed it was regarded as one of the largest, strongest and most important of all the fortifications erected on the frontiers of the provinces. Its original armament consisted of at least twelve cannon and two swivels, and one of these cannons is still in existence in Sunbury. It is of English make, of about three and one-half inch bore and weighs nearly 1,000 pounds.

Fort Augusta ranks next in importance to Valley Forge as a factor in the achievement of our liabilities, and it is to be hoped that some day public spirit will see that steps are taken for its preservation, and a suitable tablet placed upon it to mark its stanch assistance in the early career of this great country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Interesting Inventions.

Ladies' hats can be safely packed in a new hat box which has a central frame of woven spring wire the shape of the inside of the hat, to prevent it from sliding around in the box.

To protect the heads of boxers and athletes a flexible helmet has been patented in which inflatable pockets are formed to shield the forehead, chin and sides of the head to deaden the force of a blow.

A Western man has patented a handy hat fastener consisting of two curved pins set in opposite sides of the crown, with rubber cords to keep them pulled into their heads, the pins being pulled down and allowed to work their way into the hair.

Grain can be automatically fed to horses at any desired hour by a new clock driven mechanism, in which the alarm is utilized to release a weight, which opens the valve of a small hopper and allows the feed to fall into the manger.

The circulation of air in a car is insured by a new attachment having a small windmill outside the window to be revolved as the car moves, the wheel shaft transmitting power through a gear shaft to a fan wheel inside the car.

A German has devised a new method for producing water pyrotechnics, consisting of a horizontal perforated tube, which can be bent to any desired shape and placed on a sunken raft close to the surface of the water, combustibles being then forced from the tubing through a connecting pipe on a boat or the shore.

Carving as an Art.

Only persistent practice and definite knowledge make carving a pleasure and a success. Neither illustration nor diagrams are of much assistance in learning this art. As a distinguished authority on carving says in his monograph on the subject: "Illustrations cannot prove hopeful because the actual thing before us bears faint resemblance to pictures, with no hints of what may be inside."

By right of precedence the carver's chair belongs to the head of the house, either father or mother, but weariness, preoccupation or more often a parent's pleasure in contemplating the increasing deftness of a clever son or daughter in presiding over and properly distributing a joint, fowl or fish, leads the elders to resign in favor of the youth when guests are not present.

Carving at the table, it is said, is now considered not only a useful art, but a social accomplishment as well. A practical knowledge of its process should be a part of the education of all young people.

Children should know how to carve by the time they are 15 years old. In France a boy is required to take his turn in cutting and serving meals at table as soon as he is strong enough to handle the knife and tall enough to readily reach the joint or fowl. Sometimes he stands upon a broad stool made for the purpose, and he is proud when he is successful and ashamed when found imperfect.

Contrasted.

The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and yet eats only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrma porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he carries with ease his load of 200 pounds.

PHILADELPHIA'S DEFENSES.

A Vessel Attacking the Quaker City Would Have a Hard Time of It.

Should an attempt be made to reach this city, a battle ship would first have the dangers of the irregular channel to brave. Sucessfully accomplishing the passage up the river, floating torpedoes and electric mines would be encountered probably as far as 20 miles below Fort Delaware. Escaping these, she would be greeted by a raking fire from two mortar batteries, each containing eight guns. The batteries are hidden in deep pits a few miles below Delaware City. Still continuing to advance, she would be met when twelve miles below Fort Delaware by a fire from the five-inch guns located at Fort Mott. These failing, the larger guns of both forts, Mott and Delaware, would open and further progress would certainly be arrested.

At a distance of ten miles the vessels would be in range of the three ten-inch guns. At that distance or even half that, the big guns on the battle ships could not be used on account of the limitations of elevation in the turrets in order to get such a range. At a distance of seven miles a 1,000-pound projectile from one of the 12-inch guns at Fort Mott would pierce seven inches of armor on the vessels. Each of the four guns at Fort Mott could be fired every five minutes, throwing a weight of metal of more than 2,700 pounds at each round.

As each gun was fired it would drop behind the parapet on its disappearing carriage, out of the sight of the advancing ships, where it would be loaded again, and, after being aimed by range finders, would rise to a firing position, discharging its projectile and drop again out of sight.

Further mortars are situated here. They are also hidden in deep pits and by range finders would throw their projectiles upward in an arc, dropping them on the decks of the approaching vessels. A shower of eight 600-pound shells dropped around a cruiser and on her decks, some of them going through, would probably lead to some hesitation on the part of the commander as to the advisibility of proceeding further. These shells will go through several inches of deck armor.—Philadelphia Times.

Captain Vaughn's Queer Lily.

A plant that grows at the rate of nine inches every twenty-four hours without earth or water is a curiosity in the possession of Capt. S. R. Vaughn of 524 Reed street. Capt. Vaughn calls his plant a "snake lily." It came to him through a friend in Cochin China, and when it first arrived as a bulb it looked like a huge Indian turnip. It lay during the greater part of the winter in a dark closet, but recently it began to show signs of awakening from its long sleep.

Mrs. Vaughn knew the symptoms, for the bulb has been in the family's possession for several years now, and she had watched its successive bloomings and witherings during that time. Mrs. Vaughn took it out of its hiding place and set it in an ordinary peach basket with nothing at all about it except some newspapers. A motled green stalk pushed its way out of the top of the bulb and grew at the amazing rate above mentioned until now it has reached the heighth of 8 feet 1 inch, and is just beginning to wilt. Of this total height the pistil or tongue issuing from the cup of the lily represents 4 feet 1 inch. Cup and pistil are both of a beautiful dark maroon color. The flower and stalk will gradually wither away and drop off the bulb. The latter will then be planted in earth, and in July and August will show a great umbrella-like spread of foliage. In September this too, will wither, and the bulb will go to sleep for the winter.—Philadelphia Record.

Found an Owl in the Cook Stove.

City Treasurer Hacheney is one of those old-fashioned men who get up first in the morning, build fires, and make some coffee for the refreshment of himself and the others as they turn out.

Monday evening he laid the fire in the kitchen stove, as usual, before going to bed. Yesterday morning when he opened the stove door to apply a match to the kindling, he was startled by a vicious snapping and the sight of some hideous, sooty-looking goblin, with huge eyes and ears, which caused him to jump half way across the kitchen. On recovering his equanimity, he made an investigation and found that a gray owl had found its way down the chimney through the stovepipe and draught into the stove. Mr. Hacheney could hardly believe his senses, and at first imagined that some one had been playing a belated April fool trick on him, but the disclaimers of all the family and the fact that the owl was liberally covered with soot and ashes convinced him that the bird had come down the chimney.—Morning Oregonian.

A Pearl of Great Price.

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the price paid for the great Tavernier pearl. It was originally owned at Catifa, in Arabia, and M. Tavernier made the trip from Paris to the desert city of Arabia for the express purpose of purchasing the pearl about which so much had been said and written. He went prepared to pay any price, from $5,000 to $500,000. It was thought that he might succeed in closing the bargain for about $125,000, but this proved to be a great mistake. The sum first offered was $50,000, but the deal remained open for some days even after that offer had been increased to $375,000. Finally the bargain was closed for $550,000. Pearl connoisseurs declare that it is not only the largest, but also the most perfect gem of its kind known, being exactly two in length, oval, and of spotless Among the crown jewels of E there is a pearl over an inch lo egg shaped, which cost the ment not less than $500,000.

Has Forty Living Children.

A short ride from Moosup, i is known as the Sparks District, n eastern part of Killingly, live Le Bradshaw, whose record for pop the earth is such that he deser become famous. Bradshaw em from Canada, and has lived in t cinity about thirteen years. He in his seventy-first year. He ha married three times, and he father of forty-one children, fo whom are living. By his first w had six children, including a p twins. His second wife bore him twenty-four children, half of whom were twins. His present wife h sented him with eleven children

Bradshaw was not fourteen ye old when he was married the firs The eldest son is now forty-fo has several children and grandch Twenty-nine of the old man's so daughters are married, and all children. The grandfather do know just how large his fam grandchildren and great-grandch has become. He can enumerate to 100, but is in the dark as to t mainder. He estimates them to 200 or so.

The Killingly patriarch was married to his last wife in Danielson thirteen years ago. Only one of her seven children has died. The death occurred at birth a few months ago. The rest are healthy and robust, like the father. Mr. Bradshaw is believed to be the banner father of New England, a the banner grandfather of the United States.—New London (Conn.) D.

Mastering the Wheel.

After discovering the fallacy the theory that the art can be acquired in a back kitchen with the curtains drawn the novice remembers a particularly unfrequented side street, lined with trees that help to obscure the light of moon and lamps. He takes the handle bars of his machine to get the impression that the machine is out of order and that he is on his way to it to the repair shop. This furnishes him with an excuse for not riding. Then he sallies forth, leading his wheel. The unfrequented by-street is due north, so of course he goes south, and then backs back to the windward side, like a yacht and beats and maneuvers and hauls down his halyards and reeves the pinnacle, and so on, and finally heaves to in front of a livery stable, which he goes through till he reaches the alley, and then by a sudden port movement he emerges, trembling and demoralized, upon the darkened thoroughfare. Of course, everyone stops to watch him tangle himself in the wheel, they gather in little groups along the driveway, and when he falls and appears about to slide, bicycle and all, into the catch basin of a sewer, they cheer between spasms of ill-timed mirth tender him assistance. It is well to leave him at such a time as this to battle with the man from whom he rented the bicycle and with his Maker.—Kansas City Star.

Nature's Preservation of Species.

One of the most magnificent species of this kingly genus was so abundant in the Columbia River before canning houses had reduced its number that the town reaches were packed with salmon, while the surface was covered with the drifting bodies of those that had perished in fierce struggle with the crowd; yet there is good authority for the assertion that not a single one ever returns alive from the breeding grounds in the head waters of the St. Cloud. The whole race is wiped out, utterly exterminated, as soon as it arrives at maturity and physical perfection, in order that the perpetuation of the species may be assured. The whole object and end of the beautiful co-ordinated body, which is provided for by such admirable and wonderful adaptations, which is built up so slowly and at so much cost, is rapid and total destruction.

The marvelous instinct which leads the young fish to the ocean, the organization and the habits which fit for marine life—all, in a word, which makes of the salmon our ideal of a lordly fish—is worth nothing as compared with the welfare of generations yet unborn.—W. K. Brooks, in Aetons' Popular Science Monthly.

By Measured Candle.

How many people have seen or heard of a sale by measured candle, once a popular mode of auction in England, and mentioned in "Pepys His Diry?" Apparently you may satisfy your curiosity on the point by a visit to Aldermaston in Berkshire. "The villagers assemble in the schoolroom on the occasion of the letting of the 'Birch Acre,' a piece of meadow land which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the vicar and church wardens of the parish for the expenses of the birch. The custom is as follows: A candle is lighted and one inch below the flame is duly measured off, at which point a pin is inserted. The bidding then commences, and continues until the inch of candle is consumed and the pin drops out. Every three years this ancient ceremony is performed."

Curious Signboards.

In Sweden the railway stations where meals are served are known by the picture of a crossed knife and fork opposite the name of the station.

The oldest university in the world is El Ayhar at Cairo. It is the largest Mohammedan university, having clear records dating 971.

Purely a Local Disease.

Eczema is a local disease and needs local treatment. The irritated, diseased skin must be soothed and smoothed and healed. No use to dose yourself and ruin your stomach just because of an itching eruption. Tetterine is the only simple, safe and certain cure for Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other skin troubles. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.—Bulwer.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

A hundred years ago native oysters were sold in England at the price of a penny for five.

ST. VITUS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by the use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Snails are becoming more popular in Europe every year as food.

A Medical Miracle.

Cancer, Tumor, Malignant Ulcer, Scrofulous Blood, Rectal Diseases, cured at home, without knife or plaster. Most difficult cases conquered. Write for free book and advice to Mason Medical Co., 121 W. 42d St., Dept. 21, N. Y. City.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

What You Get

When You Buy Medicine is a Matter of Great Importance.

Do you get that which has the power to eradicate from your blood all poisonous taints and thus remove the cause of disease? Do you buy HOOD'S Sarsaparilla and only Hood's? If you do, you may take it with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Warned Gould of the Coat.

Paul Gore, now clerk at the Auditorium Annex, was room clerk at the Grand Pacific for several years. He tells a story in connection with Jay Gould's first visit to Chicago. Mr. Gould had registered at the Grand Pacific, and was standing in the lobby with his hands in his coat pockets, looking like a countryman in town.

The little millionaire approached J. P. Vidal, who was clerk at the house, and modestly asked him what would be the best way for him to go to Lincoln Park. Vidal, not knowing who Gould was, gave him the necessary instruction as to street cars, etc. Gould heard him through and then said: "But could I not go in a carriage?"

"Yes, you can; but it is a little expensive," said Vidal.

"Well, as this is my first visit, I think I will try to stand the expense."

"All right, but to whom shall I charge the carriage?" asked the clerk.

"To Jay Gould," came the quiet answer. Vidal almost fell to the floor, but Gould got the carriage.—Chicago Times-Herald.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Mrs. Pinkham About it. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully. For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician.

He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation.

In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1021 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

WRITE L. FULTON, Att'y, Denton, Tex., if you have money due you in Texas or South.

D N U 22

WEEKLY SERMONS.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Subject, "Alleviations of War," Most Pertinent to the Exciting Times Through Which We Are Now Passing—Cheer For Those Whose Hearts Are Sad

TEXT: "Though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident."—Psalms 27, iii.

The ring of battle-axes and the clash of shields, and the tramp of armies are heard all up and down the Old Testament; and you find godly soldiers like Moses, and Joshua, and Caleb, and Gideon, and scoundrelly soldiers like Sennacherib, and Shalmaneser, and Nebuchadnezzar. The High Priest would stand at the head of the army and say: "Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies, let not your hearts faint; fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them!" and then the officers would give command to the troops, saying: "What man is there that hath built a new house and hath not dedicated it? Let him go and return to his house, lest he die in the battle and another man dedicate it. And what man is he that hath planted a vineyard and hath not eaten of it? Let him also go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle and another man eat of it. And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife and hath not taken her? Let him go and return unto his house, lest he die in battle and another man take her." Great armies marched and fought. In the time of Moses and Joshua all the men were soldiers. When Israel came out of Egypt there were 600,000 fighting men. Abijah commanded 400,000. Jeroboam commanded 800,000 men, of whom 500,000 were slain in one battle. Some of these wars God approved, for they were for the rescue of oppressed nations, and some of them He denounced, but in all cases it was a judgment upon both victors and vanquished. David knew just what war was when he wrote in the text, "Though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident."

David is here encouraging himself in stormy times, and before approaching battles administers to himself the consolatory. So to-day my theme is the "Alleviations of War." War is organized atrocity. It is the science of assassination. It is the convocation of all horrors. It is butchery wholesale. It is murder glorified. It is death on a throne of human skeletons. It is the coffin in ascendancy. It is diabolism at a game of skulls. And the time is coming when war will be an impossibility. How far in the future I cannot say, but there will be a museum of curiosities in which a father and son will one day be walking, and the son will say, "What is that sharp, curved instrument?" and the father will reply, "That is a sword." And the son will say, "What are those round pieces of iron?" and the father will reply, "Those are bullets and cannon balls and bombshells. Those are the things with which in the Dark Ages people killed each other." Yet the father will have hard work to make the son believe that such things were ever used for the destruction of human life. But that time has not yet arrived, and having on other occasions spoken to you of the "Aggravations of War," now that war is actually here it is time to speak of its alleviations.

First, I find an alleviation in the fact that it has consolidated the North and South after long-continued strained relations. It is thirty-three years since our Civil War closed, and the violences are all gone and the severities have been hushed. But ever and anon, in oration, in sermon, in newspaper editorial, in magazine article, on political stump, and in Congressional hall, the old sectional difference has lifted its head; and for the first time within my memory, or the memory of any one who hears or reads these words, the North and the South are one. It was not a four years' war, but a fifty years' war; war of tongue, war of pen, war of printing press. But by a marvelous providence, the family that led in opposition to our Government thirty years ago, is represented at the front in this present war. Nothing else could have done the work of unification so suddenly or so completely as this conflict. At Tampa, at Chattanooga, at Richmond, and in many other places the regiments are forming, and it will be side by side, Massachusetts and Alabama, New York and Georgia, Illinois and Louisiana, Maine and South Carolina, Northern and Southern men will together unlimber the guns and rush upon the fortification and charge upon the enemy and shout the triumph. The voices of military officers who were under Sidney Johnson and Joseph Hooker will give the command on the same side. The old sectional grudges forever dead. The name of Grant on the Northern side and of Lee on the Southern side will be changed for the names of Grant and Lee on the same side. The veterans in Northern and Southern homes and asylums are stretching their rheumatic limbs to see whether they can again keep step in a march, and are testing their eyesight to find whether they can again look along the gun-barrel to successfully take aim and fire. The old war cry of "On to Richmond!" and "On to Washington!" has become the war cry of "On to Havana!" "On to Porto Rico!" "On to the Philippine Islands!" The two old rusty swords that in other days clashed at Murfreesboro and South Mountain and Atlanta, are now lifted to strike down Hispanic abominations.

Another alleviation of the war is the fact that it is the most unselfish war of the ages. While the commercial rights of our wronged citizens will be vindicated, that is not the chief idea of this war. It is the rescue of hundreds of thousands of people from starvation and multiform maltreatment. A friend who went out under the flag of the Red Cross two years ago to assuage suffering in Armenia, and who has been on the same mission, under the same flag, in Cuba, says that the sufferings in Armenia were a comedy and a farce compared with the greater sufferings of Cuba. At least two hundred thousand graves are calling to us to come on and remember by what process their occupants died. It is the twentieth century crying out to the nineteenth: "Do you mean to pass down to us the curse with which you have been blasted? Or will you let me begin under new auspices and turn the island of desolation into an island Edenic?"

It is a war inspired by mercy, which is an attribute in man imitative of the same attribute of God. In no other age of the world could such a war have been waged. The gospel of kindness needed to be recognized throughout Christendom in order to make such a war possible. The chief reason why most of the European nations are not now banded together against us is because they dare not take the part of that behemoth of cruelty, the Spanish Government, against the crusade of mercy which our nation has started. Had it been on our part a war of conquest, a war of annexation, a war of aggrandizement, there would have been by this time enough flying squadrons coming to this country across the Atlantic to throw into panic every city on our American seaboard.

The wars of the Crusaders were only to regain an empty sepulchre; the Napoleonic wars, with their six million slaughtered men, were projected and carried out to appease the ambition of one man; of the twenty-five million slain in Jewish wars, and of the sixty million slain in the wars under Julius Cæsar; of the one hundred and eighty million slain in wars with Turks and Saracens; of the fifty million slain in wars with Xerxes; of the twenty million slain in wars of Justinian; and the thirty-two million slain in the wars of Genghis Kahn, not one man was sacrificed for mercy; but in this Hispanic-American war every drummer boy, or picket, or gunner, or standard-bearer, or skirmisher, or sharpshooter, or cavalryman, or artilleryman, or engineer who falls, falls in the cause of mercy, and becomes a martyr for God and his country.

Another alleviation of this war is that it is for the advancement of the sublime principle of liberty, which will yet engirdle the earth. Not only will this war free Cuba, but finally will free Spain. By what right does a dynasty like that stand, and a corrupt court dominate a people for centuries, taxing them to death, riding in gilded chariot over the necks of a beggared population?

Another alleviation is that the war opens with a great victory for the United States, in the most jubilant manner let the victory of our navy be celebrated. With the story of the destroyed battleship fresh in the minds of the world it would require no ordinary courage to sail into the harbor of Manila and attack the Spanish shipping. That harbor, crowded with sunken weapony of death, to enter it was running a risk enough to make all nations shiver. But Manila is ours, and the blow has shaken to the foundation the palaces of Madrid, and for policy's sake the doubtful nations are on our side. For Commodore Dewey and all who followed him let the whole nation utter its most resounding huzza; and more than that, let us thank the Lord of hosts for his guiding and protected power. "Praise ye the Lord! Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!"

Another alleviation is the fact that in this war the might is on the side of the right. Again and again have liberty and justice and suffering humanity had the odds against them. It was so when Benhadad's Syrian hosts, who were in the wrong, at Aphek, came upon the small regiments of Israel, who were in the right, the Bible putting it in one of those graphic sentences for which the book is remarkable—"The children of Israel pitched before them like two little flocks of kids, but the Syrians filled the whole country." It was so in the awful defeat of the Lord's people at Gilboa and Megiddo. It was so recently when gallant and glorious Greece was in conflict with gigantic Mohammedanism, and the navies of Europe hovering about the Bosphorus were in practical protection of the Turkish government, fresh from the slaughter of one hundred thousand Armenians. It was so when, in 1776, the thirteen colonies, with little war shipping and a few undrilled and poorly-clad soldiers, were brought into a contest with the mightiest navy of all the earth and an army that commanded the admiration of nations. It was so when Hungary went under. It has been so during all the struggles heretofore for Cuban independence. But now it is our powerful navy with enough guns to send the opposing fleet as completely under as when the Red Sea submerged Pharaoh's army.

Another alleviation is the fact that we have a God to go to in behalf of all those of our countrymen who may be in especial exposure at the front, for we must admit the perils. It is no trifling thing for 100,000 young men to be put outside of home restraints and sometimes into evil companionship. Many of the brave of the earth are not the good of the earth. To be in the same tent with those who have no regard for God or home; to hear their holy religion sometimes slurred at; to be placed under influences calculated to make one reckless; to have no Sabbath, except such Sabbath as in most encampments amounts to no Sabbath at all; to go out from homes where all sanitary laws are observed into surroundings where questions of health are never discussed; to invade climes where pestilence holds possession; to make long marches under blistering skies; to stand on deck and in the fields under fire, at the mercy of shot and shell—we must admit that those thus exposed need especial care, and to the Omnipresent God we have a right to commend them, and will commend them. Postal communication may be interrupted, and letters started from camps or homes may not arrive at the right destination, but however far away our loved ones may be from us, and however wide and deep the seas that separate us, we may hold communication with them via the throne of God.

A shipwrecked sailor was found floating on a raft, near the coast of California. While in the hospital he told his experience, and said that he had a companion on the same raft for some time. While that companion was dying of thirst he said to him: "George, where are you going?' and the dying sailor said: "I hope I am going to God." "If you do," said the rescued sailor, "will you ask Him to send some water?" After the death of his companion, the survivor said, the rain came in torrents, and slaked his thirst and kept him alive until he was taken to safety. The survivor always thought it was in answer to the message he had sent to heaven asking for water. Thank God we may have direct and instantaneous communication with the Lord Almighty through Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, and in that faith we may secure the rescue of our imperiled kindred. Is not that a mighty alleviation?

Morning, noon and night let us commend this beloved land to the care of a gracious God. That He answers prayer is so certain that your religion is an hallucination if He does not answer it. Pray that in reply to such supplication the farmers' boys may get home again in time to reap the harvest of next July; that our business men may return in time to prepare for a fall trade such as has never yet filled the stores and factories with customers, and that all the homes in this country now saddened by the departure of father or brother or son may months before the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays be full of joy at the arrival of those who will for the rest of their lives have stories to tell of double-quick march, and narrow escape, and charges up the parapets, and night set on fire with bombardment, and our flag hauled up to places from which other flags were hauled down.

At Plymouth, England, on the 19th of July, the prominent officers of the navy were in a bowling alley, bowling with great glee—Lord Howard, the High Admiral; Sir Martin Frobisher, the daring explorer, and Sir Francis Drake, the first circumnavigator of the world—when word came to them that the Spanish Armada was advancing. The officers continued at the game of the bowling alley until the game was finished, and then went out to investigate the tidings, and, sure enough, that mighty fleet, which was considered invincible, and which was to bombard and overthrow England, was approaching, but the invading navy was destroyed, for the Lord Almighty appeared in the fight.

A storm such as had never swept the coast of England or aroused the ocean swooped upon the Spanish Armada. Most of the ships soon went down under the sea, while others were driven helplessly along to be splintered on the coasts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. Another Spanish Armada is crossing the Atlantic, and we are ready to meet them. The same God who destroyed the Armada in 1588 reigns in 1898. May He in His might, either through human arm or dumb element, defeat their squadron, and give victory to the old flag.

Yet what the world most wants is Christ, who is coming to take possession of all hearts, all homes, all Nations; but the world blocks the wheels of His chariot. I would like to see this century, which is now almost wound up, find its peroration in some mighty overthrow of tyrannies and a mighty building up of liberty and justice. Almost all the centuries have ended with some stupendous event that transformed Nations and changed the map of the world. It was so at the close of the fourteenth century; it was so at the close of the fifteenth century; it was so at the close of the sixteenth century; it was so at the close of the seventeenth century; it was so at the close of the eighteenth century. May it be more gloriously so at the close of the nineteenth century! "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory." Amen and amen.

Americans and Victoria's Birthday.

The Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Council will assist Canadians in celebrating the Queen's birthday and has declared it a legal holiday.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever bedewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor!
—Thomas Buchanan Read.

PITH AND POINT.

Biggs—"I'm all broken up," Diggs—"Then it is about time you mended your ways."—Harlem Life.

"Yes, sir, Shallup is not only a newspaper man, but a gentleman." "He must lead a double life."—Life.

"Did you hear that creepy story Mr. Smith told?" "No; what was it about?" "His six-months-old baby."—Truth.

"What is an encore?" "It is the song the singer feels the worst about if she isn't asked to sing it."—Chicago Record.

John—"They talk of men growing gray in the service of a single family." James—"I would dye first."—Boston Transcript.

"What is your definition of optimism?" "It is a determination to enjoy life whether you do or not."—Chicago Record.

Hojack—"What a chatterbox Miss Frocks is." Tomdik—"Yes, her conversation is geared pretty high."—Detroit Free Press.

Reggy—"Aw—Miss Gwace, youah always in my mind, dontcher know." Miss Grace—"Goodness! that is worse than living in a big flat."—Tit-Bits.

"Ah," said the old veteran, as Uncle Sam's latest auxiliary cruiser steamed into port, "now comes the tug of war."—Philadelphia North American.

Isaacs—"Rosenthal vos vun of dem shmartest men I know." Cohenstein—"Dot's so! He vos der very first man vot failed on aggount of der war sgare."—Puck.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty proud ob dah ancestors. But ef de ol' folks wus alive I has my doubts 'bout whethuh de feelin' would be reciprossified."—Washington Star.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "will hab a heap ter say 'bout bein' 'sturbed by a baby. But dey's puffickly silent when it's a Welsh rabbit dat keeps 'em awake."—Washington Star.

"Henry, don't you feel well enough to cut the grass this afternoon?" "No, dear; but if you say so I'll take a hoe and weed a while among the flowers on your new hat."—Chicago Record.

"By George, I haven't been able to sleep nights since this war began." "Why? You're too old to be drafted, aren't you?" "Yes, but the captain of our militia company owes me $250."—Chicago News.

Dixon—"Why is it that it is usually unmarried women who write articles on 'How to Manage a Husband?'" Hixon—"Oh! you don't suppose a married woman is going to give her little plan away, do you?"—Tit-Bits.

An Admiral of the Turkish fleet, seasick in a storm, was disturbed by a grating noise. He inquired whence it proceeded, and, on being told it was the rudder of the ship, he desired it might be immediately taken off!—Tit-Bits.

"What's the matter between Meekly and his wife?" "He enlisted without consulting her, and now she's threatening to overthrow the Government because she can't get out a writ of replevin and recover him."—Detroit Free Press.

The Savage and the Bird Cage.

A gentleman who went out with Stanley to Africa took with him a number of bird cages, in which he hoped to bring back some specimens of the rarer birds of the interior. Owing to the death of his carriers, he was obliged to throw away the bird cages with a number of other articles. These were seized by the natives in great glee, though they did not know what to do with them; but they eventually decided that the small circular cages were a kind of head gear, and, knocking off the bottom, the chiefs strutted about in them with evident pride. One chief, thinking himself more wise than the others, and having seen the white men eat at table out of dishes, thought they were receptacles for food, and took his meals from one, ceremoniously opening and shuttering the door between each mouthful.

No Ready Money Needed.

In the British settlement in the great Chinese city of Shanghai ready money is practically unknown. After you have had lunch at a restaurant you calmly get up and walk out without a thought of payment in cash. Some time later in the day a coolie arrives at your residence with a tiny slip of paper—a "chit," as they call it—simply a memoradum of the amount. You get a shave at your barber's; the same system is carried out. You purchase a newspaper or a bouquet; a "chit" is the result. The very shoeblack does not ask for coppers, but brings in his bill at the end of the month.

Denmark has an egg-exportation company, with 18,000 members. The eggs are sold by the pound.

In Honor of Vasco da Gama.

The four hundredth anniversary of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the route to the East Indies by way of the Cape of Good Hope is to be celebrated, under the auspices of the Portuguese Government, in Lisbon, from May 17 to 20. A naval review will be a feature of the celebration.

Said the married man who likes to be sympathized for: "My wife is never happy unless she has a grievance." "How happy she must be!" said the pretty girl, and then the married man grew strangely silent.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Character is power; it makes friends; creates friends; draws patronage and support; and opens a sure and easy way to wealth, honor and happiness.—J. Hawes.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There is a limit to the work that can be got out of a human body, or a human brain, and he is a wise man who waste no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

Among people where the practice of economy is a necessity, the buying of soap is an important yearly item. The grocer who has an eye to larger profits, may not suggest Ivory Soap. He will recommend nothing else if he is conscientious. Ivory Soap is a pure soap, all through. That makes it the most economical and best. A perfect soap for the toilet and laundry.

IT FLOATS.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

might well be the name of the 520-page book sent postpaid for 50c. in stamps by the BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City, for it serves the purpose of the great encyclopedias costing a hundred times the 50c. asked. It is completely indexed, making the information instantly available. With this valuable book you have a world of knowledge at your fingers' ends, and can easily supply a lack of early educational advantages. When reading, don't you constantly come across references you fail to understand? Isn't 50c. a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know who Crœsus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? What the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wonder about. Buy it at the very low price of half a dollar and IMPROVE YOURSELF.

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This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 2.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

SPECIAL SALE !

Positively for 3 Days Only.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY,
May 20, May 21, May 23.

Children's Jackets and Reefers,
Misses' Jackets and Reefers,
Ladies' Suits,
Ladies' Skirts,
Ladies' Jackets,
Ladies' Capes.

Consigned by a noted New York City manufacturer to be sold at

Sacrifice Prices !

Remember May 20th, 21st and 23d, are the only days we can offer these goods. Ifi nterested, Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

There'll be a
HOT TIME
In the
OLD TOWN
Soon.

OUR
Straw Hats
For the men and
Shirt Waists
For the ladies will prove cool things then.

"Remember the Maine"--Store.

Wolf & Crawford.

Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the new Grange Hall in course of erection, will be laid Saturday afternoon, June 4th. The following arrangements have been made by the Grangers for conducting the ceremony: They will meet in the auditorium, in Grange Park at 2 p. m., where they will form in procession and proceed to the site of the Hall, where the ceremony will be held at 2.30 p. m. Col. James Weaver has been deputized by the State Grange to conduct the ceremonies, assisted by the officers of Progress Grange. After the ceremony the grangers and their friends will return to the auditorium where an informal banquet will be held. In the evening a public festival will be held in the auditorium.

What an Old Hunter Says.

Conrad Lingle, now aged 87 years, living the past few years at Colyer, spent 65 years of his life in Poe valley. The recent account of the old days of plenty of game, being read to him from the Reporter, he too remembers how plentiful were the deer in our mountains and valleys in the days of the early settlers. Mr. Lingle tells he killed 67 deer in his time in Poe valley and oft he would shoot one near his home before breakfast. Venison, he says, at that day largely took the place of pork for meat. All kinds of game, says this venerable mountaineer, was abundant in the days of our early settlers. One of his neighbors, J. H. Ishler, obtained these facts from the old Poe valley patriarch.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Wm. L. McFarland and Sarah J. Dabbs, both of Philipsburg.

Wm. R. Loner and Mary C. Inhoof, both of Stormstown.

Orvis C. Walker and Elizabeth L. Haines, both of Rebersburg.

Arthur Zeigler, Centre Hall, and Sadie Wantz, Aaronsburg.

Irvin V. Musser, Harrisburg, and Verna Meyer, Centre Hall.

Edward J. Cullen, Portage. Pa., and Nannie Crain, Milesburg.

For Congress.

We are informed that Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for congress, in which event we think there will be no question about his being the choice of the Democracy of our county, especially since he stood the brunt two years ago when a landslide met the Democracy.

ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Detectives Make a Sensational Haul in Brush Valley.

For almost two years past a large quantity of spurious coin has been afloat in the lower end of the county, especially in Brush valley, and also in Clinton county in the locality of Loganton. For months past the business men in these localities have hesitated in accepting any coin, having been imposed upon frequently in the regular channels of business intercourse. The matter finally culminated in the arrest of Valentine Breon, of Madisonburg, Clark M. Gramley, of Rebersburg, and Charles Bartges, of Loganton, all accused of making counterfeit coins and circulating the same.

About four weeks ago on a Saturday night the merchants and business men in Rebersburg had a large quantity of counterfeit half-dollars, quarters and dimes worked on them. The next day the business men met and discussed a means of stopping the circulation of the stuff. Accordingly a letter was written to the Treasury Department with the complaint. Nothing beyond an acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter by the Department was received by those who laid in complaint, and it was supposed that the officials at Washington did not deem it worthy of any action. The spurious coin still continued to circulate and every coin that was received was carefully examined, yet much of it was worked off.

About three weeks ago a man arrived at Rebersburg. His business, he said, was that of a liquor agent. He pretended to do business. Several days later two other men arrived in the town, ostensibly out on a fishing trip. There was scarce a thought among the law abiding citizens of Rebersberg that these three men were detectives and quietly gathering evidence for sensational arrests.

Last Thursday afternoon the three men hired a horse and covered wagon and drove to Madisonburg. On the street they met Valentine Breon. He was the object of their visit and was immediately placed under arrest. With their prisoner the detectives drove back to Rebersburg, arriving there about eight o'clock in the evening. A half hour after arriving in the town the detectives drove to the home of Clark Gramley. One of the detectives entered the house and found Gramley settling an account with another man. The detective waited until the business had been transacted and then read his warrant for arrest. When he came to the word counterfeit Gramley is said to have made a rush for the back door of the house to escape. One of the detectives had gone to the rear of the house, anticipating such a move and when Gramley rushed out he was grabbed. Being a strong and muscular man Gramley gave the two detectives an interesting tussel. The one on the wagon with Breon handcuffed his prisoner to the wagon seat and joined the fray. Gramley felled one of the men with a blow, and it was only when he was himself dropped by a billy that he submitted to be handcuffed. When he rushed out of the house, Gramley it is said, threw away a handful of coin. The detectives made a search and found the greater part of them. Most of these were spurious.

With their two prisoners the detectives drove back to the hotel and got supper and after nine o'clock started for Coburn, where they stayed all night. Friday morning the detectives with Breon and Gramley handcuffed together boarded the train for Altoona, where the accused men Thursday evening were arraigned before United States Commissioner McLeod, who in default of $1000 each bail committed them to the Hollidaysburg jail for a hearing. The hearing for Gramley will be held tomorrow, Friday, and on Saturday the case against Breon will be heard.

Friday morning a start was made by a detective for Loganton, two miles across the mountain from Rebersburg. At that place Charles Bartges was arrested without any trouble. It is said a large quantity of counterfeit money molds and mold frames were secured. Saturday morning he was taken to Altoona and remained for a hearing.

In Breon's house and barn at Madisonburg the detectives claim to have found a considerable amount of counterfeit money and the necessary metal and molds to make it.

A search of Gramley's house did not reveal anything of an incriminating nature, except a counterfeit coin.

Pleasant Band Serenades.

That noted institution, the Pleasant Gap band, was present to discourse excellent music for Decoration on Monday evening, and also complimented the Reporter with a serenade, for which we extend the band our editorial thanks.

We were also called to listen by telephone to a serenade from a Bellefonte Decoration band, and the wire lent pleasing strains to our ear from the county seat. Thanks.

New Reformed Minister.

Rev. Thomas Levan Bickel, was installed on Sunday evening, 22 ult., as pastor of the Bellefonte Ref. church. Rev. S. L. Whitmore, of Mifflinburg, preached the sermon and Rev. Black, of Boalsburg, conducted the ordination services, assisted by Rev. Jas. M. Runkle, of Hublersburg.

THE NEW WATER PLANT.

The Contractors Hurrying Along their Work on the Job.

Last week the contractor, Mr. Malone, came on the ground and is now hustling along the new boro water plant. From the station up through town most of the ditching has been done, and the men are now working up in the mountain. The main pipe line ditch is almost completed up to where the reservoir is to be located in the mountain. The main line of the street mains goes down east Church street to the west side of the residence of B. H. Arney. At this point the line makes a curve and enters the field. For a distance of several thousand feet the line is straight up to the springs.

The branch line ditches will be started in a few days. The pipe layers have their work completed up to the Evangelical church. At every corner a fire hydrant has been placed.

When the contract was made last summer the cost of pipe and laying same amounted to $6200. This was the estimate when the council intended going to the Bible tract below town. In taking the Arney water and placing the reservoir on this tract the cost will not be so great. The people have voted $5,000 to bond the town. It is the opinion of nearly all that another election must be held to vote more funds to complete the plant. It is estimated that it will require at least $4500 for the plant exclusive of the reservoir. For the Arney lease $60 a year for 21 years will be paid. For the Bible water $50 must be paid for the first five years, and $75 every year thereafter. On the Arney water there is reserved for the property of B. H. Arney 1½ inches of water. Also one inch for the property of John T. Lee.

The boro has not let a contract for the reservoir, but will likely be placed in a few days. Council has one under consideration of 75 by 50 feet, to be made of clay. The reservoir will be placed that about 50 to 60 pounds pressure will be had in the centre of the town.

If the water on the Arney tract is not sufficient to supply the town the water from Bible's will be piped up, a distance of almost a mile.

We understand also that should the supply of water from both tracts not be sufficient, meters will be placed.

QUIETLY WEDDED.

Miss Verna Meyer and Mr. Irvin V. Musser Married Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning a quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Meyer, in this place, in which their daughter, Miss Verna, was united to Mr. Irvin V. Musser, of Harrisburg, Pa.

The ceremony took place at 11 o'clock, and was witnessed by only the immediate family. Rev. Eisenberg officiated at the ceremony. An elaborate repast followed.

The bride and groom departed on the 3.00 o'clock train for the groom's home in Harrisburg, and will at once go to housekeeping.

The bride has made many friends in our town since residing here but a little over a year, and all wish her and her husband all attainable happiness.

Mr. Musser is in the employ of the National Biscuit Company, as a salesman, in Harrisburg. He is a young man of good qualities, and has made an excellent choice of the one who shall share his joys and cares.

A Complaint from Stone Mill.

At the request of a citizen of Stone Mill, we note his complaint that some of our boys that go over there to fish are guilty of bad conduct and he hopes this notice will serve as a warning and prevent a repetition and prosecution. We were sorry to hear this because we know there are some good boys in our village who may get a share of the blame wrongfully.

He says the conduct of the boys is offensively boisterous; some have revolvers and alarm folks there by firing them off endangering the lives of persons, as in one instance a pistol ball came within a few inches of striking a little girl in the face, while in another case a bullet crashed through a window. Without mentioning names our complainant says the leader in this conduct belongs to a parent of would-be-importance.

It is unlawful for any persons to carry concealed weapons and parents should not allow their boys to carry revolvers.

Large Cattle Raising.

Our enterprising townsman, lumberman E. M. Huyett, who has his new lumber operations in the mountains beyond Colyer, under headway, intends to turn his 1500 acre timber tract into a summer pasturage for beef cattle. He now has 52 head in those woods and it is his purpose to increase the number to several hundred right along. These cattle will be under the care of a keeper specially hired, to salt them, and look after them daily.

In the fall the big herd will be driven to near Centre Hall, where he intends to erect large sheds this summer in which the cattle will be fed for fattening during the winter.

Raised a Flag.

The school board purchased a flag recently, and on Monday raised a large pole on the corner of the school grounds from which Old Glory now proudly floats. The flag is 10x15 feet. It was raised without any ceremony whatever.

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES.

Pleasant Weather and a Large Crowd Add Interest.

The Memorial day exercises were observed according to the usual program in the town Monday. The weather was all that could be desired, and a great many people were in town to attend the exercises.

At six o'clock the members of the Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R., assembled in front of the Post room. With the Pleasant Gap band at the head veterans marched to the cemetery, followed by the spectators. At the cemetery a stand draped with bunting stood in the center of the ground from which the speaking was done. While the band played a dirge little children in charge of veterans strewed the graves of the departed comrades with flowers.

Rev. Rearick delivered an address. Mrs. G. P. Thomas then read an original poem appropriate to the day. Rev. James Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., was the next speaker. The program was interspersed with music by the band.

The town was gaily decorated with bunting and flags, and the effect was very pretty. After the services at the cemetery the Pleasant Gap band gave a concert in front of the hotel, which was delightfully listened to by a large crowd.

The Worry of Holding Office.

Even a boro' high-constable has his worries and his woes in the discharge of his duties, as much so as the President of the United States. Of this we were convinced on hearing high-constable Capt. Will Runkle relate a week's experience of complaints, of which we can recall only these few:

Complaints that the Brisbin, Kurtz, Smith, Emerick, Krise and other alleys contained obstructions, complaint that at the Lose plaining mill a building was built square on the street; complaint that some folks lead horse or cow to a by-road to eat the luxuriant grass while held at halter's length; complaint over ancient board piles on a street near the station; complaint of some one having thrown a bunch of weeds from his lot onto an out-of-the way part of the road, complaint that Clemens had a little steamer standing in his alley, &c., &c. If these are some of the trials that weary a boro' official, isn't it a wonder that men are ambitious to be President? Some of the above complaints are trifling, and others just.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best preparation I have ever sold or used and I can't say too much in its praise." L. M. Kennon, Merchant, Odell, Ga. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

A MICROSCOPE IS NOT NECESSARY

To see the startling bargains offered below. They are plain enough even for the short sighted.

The following at the special prices, will be offered for cash only. Under no circumstances will there be sold, at these figures, but for the cash down.

Arbuckle's Coffee, per lb	16c
Head Light Oil, per gal	8c
Banner Lye, with checker board	10c
Wire Nails, per lo	2½c
Family Scale, ¼ oz to 4 lbs	70c
Brace and 5 bits, worth 1.50	75c
The famous Wire Rat Trap	25c
The best of Syrup, Ajax, per gal	27c
Men's Moleskin Pants	75c
Brownie Overalls	29c
Ladies' Tan Hose	5c
Ladies, Dress Shoe	1 00
Ladies' Storm Overshoe	29c

Two Specials for Saturday only,

A large Market Basket	2c
A good Bushel Basket	10c

Don't fail to see our Ladie's Oxford Ties from 75c up.

We have many new things to show you in Shoes, Clothing, Ladies' Waists, Tin Ware, Hardware, etc.

Don't fail to get, on Saturday, a basket worth 10c. for 2c.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

June Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Millinery - Carpets.

Manufacturers, importers and wholesalers as a rule have advanced the prices on nearly everything. They argue that in War Times prices must necessarily advance. But patrons of the Globe will never know it happened. With one of the largest stocks ever brought to Centre county, bought at a time when prices were at the lowest. We are prepared for all emergencies. When you think of us, think of saving money.

What We Sell We Guarantee !

We want you to know that we mean it. Everything you buy here must please you, or we'll be pleased to return to you your money. In spite of all conditions we continue to grow, for ours is a policy that spells "SUCCESS."

This Morning We Tell You of a Few Good Things which can be Found only Here.

We have only a few short pieces left of the 23c. Wash Silk. When they are gone we cannot replace them under 40c.

If you want to buy a good Corset that is sold everywhere for $1.00, come and see us and get it for 50c. It is the best selling and biggest Corset bargain we ever offered.

Our plain India Linens at 8, 10, and 12½c. are elegant in quality.

Lace Curtains, formerly sold at $1.50, this week, 98c.

Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere under $2.50, this week only $1.50. We want you to come and examine these and compare with other stores as we know we are right on this.

The very latest thing in Ladies' Neckwear.

All the nobby and stylish things that are being shown, all sold at popular prices.

500 boxes Papetrie, each box contains 24 sheets fine note paper and 24 square envelopes, regular price, 25c. Special for a few days at 8c.

Carpet Dept.

Our sales in our new Carpet Department have greatly exceeded our expectations.

We have an Excellent Line and Prices Are Right.

A good quality Ingrain Carpet, at 25c.

And a Superb Brussels at 50&60c

All Great Trade winners !

Millinery Department

Every new shape that is pretty we have on our tables as soon as it is shown in Eastern cities.

New Things in Fine Sailors this Week.

New Stock of Flowers.

A Handsome Line of Ribbons suitable for Ladies' Sashes.

No charge for Trimming Hats.

KATZ & CO., BELLEFONTE.

Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors.